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THE

WISCONSIN

NATIONAL GUARD.

BY

W. C. COLBRON.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

COLONEL CHARLES KING.

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GOVERNOR GEORGE W. PECK.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN this "labor of love" which Mr. Colbron tenders to the National Guard of Wisconsin there is much to command the interest and sympathy of the citizen soldier. That the early history and the inner history of the Guard should be but lightly sketched is something easily understood. It was given to but few men to know the story of the struggles, the patience, the persistent battling with prejudice, ignorance and jealousy which beset the paths of those who, twelve long years ago, began the work of transforming an antiquated and undisciplined militia into the compact and reliable force it stands to-day. So, too, outside of a limited few, little has been told of the preparation for active service which enabled the Executive of Wisconsin to strike the resounding blow that, crushing Anarchy in our midst, was applauded throughout the Nation.

It is meet, indeed, that the author should revive in these pages the tribute so due to the Adjutant-General who took the leadership in the long up-hill and at last triumphant pull. The heat and burden of the day of ceaseless toil against every conceivable opposition—some exasperating, some ludicrous,—were borne by Chapman and the few associated with him in that process of "breaking in," and that the Guard stands to-day among the very foremost on the records of the War Department for discipline, efficiency and readiness for duty is due to the fact that the standard set in '82 was that of the regular service, and that from that time until now only "regulars" have been accepted as the critics and inspectors of the soldiers of the Badger State.

CHARLES KING,

Colonel W. N. G.

RETIRED.

The Wisconsin National Guard.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY OF THE W. N. G.

COMPARING NOTES.
LIEUT. BUCK, U. S. A. GEN. FALK.
CAPT. HOBART, U. S. A.

TIME has proved that the establishment of the National Guard system is one of the most valuable institutions of our country. The feeling of American citizens since the close of the Revolution has uniformly been against the maintenance of an immense standing army, and we have always been free both from the lesser burden of a large army, enlisted voluntarily from the people and kept up by means of greatly increased taxation and an ever-growing national debt, and the larger burden of compulsory service as practiced among the great military powers of the old world.

In place of all this, even with our country torn in two by a civil war of dimensions unprecedented in latter-day history, our small standing army, and back of it our now thoroughly trained militia of the different States, has ever been able to uphold the dignity of the Nation and maintain peace within its borders.

There are at the present time, in round numbers, 2,500 of these militia in the State of Wisconsin, and it can be said without an undue boast, that in military discipline, pride in their organization and general appearance they compare favorably with the National Guard of any other State, and when called upon in times of need have ever shown themselves devoted to their duty and obedient to their officers.

COL. WILLIAM J. BOYLE.
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

The Roster of the Wisconsin National Guard, issued July 1, 1894, showed that it consisted of 189 commissioned officers, 2,352 privates, or a total strength of 2,541 men, though this has been somewhat increased since that time. This strength is made up from four regiments, having a total of forty companies, one troop of cavalry and one battery of artillery. In 1871 the strength of the National Guard of this State was 1,789 commissioned officers and men in twenty-eight separate companies, armed and uniformed at random and having no general organization or responsibility one upon the other except that they were all after a fashion under the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor, through his Adjutant-General. In that year, 1871, the report of the Adjutant-General is somewhat of a curiosity. It includes remarks on the condition of the various companies which are almost incredible in this day of perfect organization. I quote at random his notations opposite some of the companies: "No report; virtually disbanded." "No report; not uniformed; virtually disbanded." "No report; virtually disbanded for want of ordnance." "No report; not uniformed, armed nor equipped, the State having no equipments." So that it will be seen that, although the Roster gave a total strength of 1,789 men, the actual strength was not nearly that amount, and the effectiveness of the remainder very much impaired by the lack of proper central organization and equipment by the State. As a sample of what the equipments were in that year, as far as arms are concerned, it will only be necessary to give a list of the rifles then in possession of the State for use by the National Guard. There were 5,165 of them and they consisted of the following varieties: English carbines, Garibaldi, Belgian, Austrian, Dresden, Jager rifles, old muskets, Harper's Ferry rifles, old smooth bore muskets, Springfield and Enfield rifles, Springfield rifles. In 1892 the State had in its care 2,723 Springfield B. L. rifles, calibre .45, and 720 calibre .50, 99 Springfield carbines and 853 M. L. muskets. By the time this book reaches the hands of its readers the entire National Guard will probably be supplied with an entire outfit of the new repeating Krag-Jorgensen rifle, now being issued to the army. These facts may in some way give an idea of what the National Guard of the State was twenty-three years ago and what it is to-day.

In connection with the progress made by the National Guard from that time to this it is but just to mention that no small part of the credit for placing the National Guard of Wisconsin on the high plane where it stands to-day is due to Gen. Chandler P. Chapman, for several years Adjutant-General of the State, who took a very lively interest in the work and devoted a considerable portion of his time to the interests he had in charge. Under his care more progress was made than under any of his predecessors. In his report made September 30, 1886, Gen. Chapman wrote as follows:

> Our State troops are now approaching such a satisfactory condition in organization, discipline and instruction, that the same proportionate improvement cannot reasonably be expected from year to year in the future as in the past.

That statement was probably correct. There was not so much to be done, but it cannot be denied that from 1890 to the present time the National Guard of Wisconsin has made some gigantic strides forward and this has been brought about chiefly by the realization of Gen. Chapman's one great ambition for the National Guard—that is, the establishment of a permanent camping ground for the troops.

For about ten years the National Guard has received but few setbacks, and the march has been almost uniformly forward and towards perfection. Thus, in 1892, Adjutant-General Doe, at the present time Assistant Secretary of War, felt called upon to pay the following compliment to the National Guard in his report:

> Speaking from an experience of over fourteen years' service in the Wisconsin State military force, I am much gratified to be able to state that there never has been a time in the history of the State when its National Guard was so well disciplined, so thoroughly reliable, and in general efficiency so nearly approached the regular army standard as it does at present. It should be a matter of congratulation to the citizens of our State that so many men and officers can be found willing to submit to the numerous sacrifices inseparable from service in the National Guard when they receive so little in return.

COL. GEORGE W. PECK, JR.
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

From that time to this the progress has been more in little things; the big im-

Brigadier-General Otto H. Falk.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

provements had been made. The military reservation has been improved from year to year, military discipline has been strengthened, provisional companies have been abolished and everything that conflicts with a uniform body of serviceable troops has been relegated to the past.

In 1853 appeared the first report ever made by an Adjutant-General of Wisconsin; William L. Utley held the office at the time. His report contains little of interest in a history of the National Guard as it was principally devoted to the general militia. He, however, makes incidental mention of four independent uniformed companies that existed in Milwaukee at the time. They were: Washington Guards, Capt David George; Milwaukee City Rifles, Capt. Henry Miller; City Dragoons, Capt. Henry Nunnemacher; Milwaukee City Guards, Capt. John Jinnings. The expenses of the

INSPECTING A COMPANY.

Adjutant-General's office he mentions as being $32 for the preceding year. During the two years following quite a number of volunteer companies were organized, but were for the most part discouraged before much was accomplished on account of the lack of arms, the State having only enough to supply scantily the companies then in existence. This evident desire on the part of many citizens to form organized companies urged Adjutant-General McManman, in 1855, to issue an appeal for the support of the volunteers. He said:

They are volunteers in the strictest application of the term * * * Would it not be a wise and judicious policy to foster and encourage this main arm of our dependance by making more ample provision for securing the highest possible degree of military science and discipline throughout their ranks? * * * Provisions should be made for annual encampments, inspections and reviews of the voluntary militia of the State. * * * The volun-

INSPECTION BY LIEUT. BUCK, U. S. A.

teer companies of our State are regarded not only as the pride of our citizens, but as an ornament to our State. They are commanded by men of distinguished military ability.

In the fall of 1855 he visited Milwaukee, inspected the uniformed troops there and was fired with enthusiasm at their military appearance.

Conditions did not, however, improve during the next two years and Adjutant-General Amasa Cobb complains bitterly of the lack of interest in what he considered a very important matter. He says, in 1857, in a manner of despair: "There are about twenty uniformed companies in the State, but not one of them has made a report to this office the past year."

In 1858, however, a series of laws was passed, providing for the management of a uniformed militia. There appears to have been at that time 2,365 men organized into fifty-five companies, but as many were ununiformed and most but partly armed, the number cannot be placed nearly as high as that. The laws provided for annual reviews and parades as a means of encouraging military order, but owing to the hard times that then prevailed in the State, they were never carried out. In 1859 Adjutant-General Swain still complained of the lack of reports, but gives the number of the organized force as 1,993 in fifty-two companies. It was in that year that the old Union Guards were disbanded, owing to internal trouble, and another company with the same name started, and it was for the purpose of securing funds to support this new organi-

COL. F. H. HANKERSON,
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

zation that the ill-fated excursion on the Lady Elgin was undertaken. The fearful catastrophe attending that trip, which wiped out not only this new company, but hundreds of other lives, is well remembered even to-day.

The year 1861 saw the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion and President Lincoln's call for troops. The first regiment to leave Wisconsin for the front consisted of the following companies: Milwaukee Light Guard, Capt. George B. Bingham; Milwaukee Union Rifles, Capt. Henry A. Mitchell; Horicon Guard, Capt. O. B. Twogood; Black Yagers, Capt. Pius Dreher; Madison Guard, Capt. George E. Bryant; Beloit City Guard, Capt. William M. Clark; Park City Greys, Capt. Don. C. McVean; Milwaukee Riflemen, Capt. William George; Fond du Lac Badgers, Capt. James V. McCall; Governor's Guards, Capt. Lucius Fairchild. In all there were 810 men when they left Fort Scott.

COL. GUSTAVE G. PABST,
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

It was not until 1863 that steps were taken to reform the organized State militia, and laws were passed in that year, which, however, were a failure, and for many reasons did not achieve any appreciable results. Many of the provisions, however, have been the foundation for future legislation, as for instance the civil organizations within companies, the power to impose and collect fines, etc. The laws of that year also allowed each company to select a uniform that might suit it best. But this resulted in so much internal wrangling that many companies got no uniforms at all. Adjutant-General Gaylord the following year reported the strength of the command at 879 men, from forty companies of infantry and two batteries. He was of the opinion that the fault in not getting better results lay with the State in not paying the men.

A year later Gen. Gaylord, who had served through the war as Wisconsin's Adjutant-General, with remarkable ability and great credit to himself and the State, was succeeded by James K. Proudfit, who at once took an active interest in militia matters, and although much of his time, like that of his predecessors, was taken up with matters in connection with the late war, he found time to study the question care-

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOUIS AUER.

QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

fully and in his first annual report took occasion to speak in no doubtful terms and made some important recommendations. "The militia system of our State is an utter failure," he says. "Give it a new name, the 'National Guard,' or any other distinctive name, and a new law in which our experience and that of all other States indicates that there should be two clearly defined provisions: First, compelling service from the whole arms-bearing population, and, secondly, encouragement of independent organizations by assistance of uniforms, and a per diem for specified service in drill and parade." A year later he again repeats his recommendations, declaring that the uniformed militia of Wisconsin is still a failure. He declares that the only fair way of supporting and maintaining any number of militia troops would be by providing

ADJT.-GEN. RUGGLES, U. S. A., WITH GOV. PECK AND STAFF, REVIEWING THE SECOND REGIMENT.

by general taxation for funds to aid in supporting first-class independent volunteer companies, with the power in the hands of the Governor to withhold aid or to disband companies for neglect of duty. He suggested that $10 should be given to each man of say a force of 2,000, divided into twenty companies.

Despite these most excellent ideas, there was no perceptible improvement, although a few new companies were organized. He then maintained that if the General Government did not intend to do anything toward securing a permanent National Guard the State should step in and do so itself. Gen. Proudfit's work in this behalf was, however, all in vain, as far as present results were concerned, and in 1869, when Gen. Bryant succeeded him, he found that all but eight or ten of these uniformed companies were virtually disbanded. Even these received absolutely no aid from the State and were obliged to maintain themselves at no inconsiderable expense, and when

the glamour of the new uniforms wore off and parades and drills got tiresome, the cost of the whole thing proved a ready excuse for disbanding the company.

However, Aug. 5, 1870, a regiment of uniformed militia was formed in Milwaukee, still without aid from the state. It consisted of the Cream City Guard, Milwaukee Light Guard, Sheridan Guard, Milwaukee Zouaves, Merchants' Zouaves, Milwaukee Cadets, Mechanics' Zouaves, and Milwaukee Light Artillery. The whole was under command of Col. John C. Starkweather. Of the balance of the uniformed guard at that time it may be sufficient to state that out of the twenty companies carried on the muster, no less than eight were totally without uniforms.

WATCHING THE REVIEW OF THE SECOND.

There was, however, at this time an ever increasing amount of military zeal among the people, which manifested itself in the constant organizing of companies, which lived for but a few months and many not so long as this. Had there been any disposition on the part of the State to render these organizations any material assistance, they might all have flourished, or at least the most efficient. But as it was the laws of the State were mainly at fault, and under them the new companies necessarily lacked stability. Adjutant-General Bryant, in 1870, made many important recommendations which he thought would put the Guard on a better basis. He thought that there should be an amendment to the State Constitution providing that all money paid for exemption from military duty should go towards a fund to support the organized militia; that there should be a law limiting the number of companies recognized by the State and providing for their organization and equipment, and that

there should be suitable provisions made for occasional musters, parades and reviews. He also thought that a certain amount of military service should be obligatory. These recommendations, constantly made, however, brought no result until 1873, and the National Guard of the State was in as unorganized a condition as it could possibly be. Nor can the fault of this be laid at the door of General Bryant, who was always an enthusiast on the subject. His time was taken up with the voluminous war records and he had little chance to do anything actively for the National Guard.

Ex. Gov. Wm. D. Hoard.

The Legislature of 1873, however, took an important step forward as far as the National Guard was concerned. It passed a law providing definitely for the manner of organizing National Guard companies, and further that every company organized in accordance with the law should receive an annual compensation amounting to $100, for rental of armory and to keep the arms and accoutrements in repair. Of course this sum was miserably inadequate, and although the burden of maintaining a company was in some manner taken from the shoulders of the men themselves, the law seemed to offer just enough encouragement for new companies to be organized but not enough to maintain them when their ardor had somewhat cooled. In fact, the Quartermaster-General complained that new companies were being organized so fast, only to go to pieces shortly afterwards, that the expense of shipping the arms and of having them returned, not to speak of the wear and tear on the arms themselves, was utterly out of proportion to what it should be. But the law was a step toward State aid, and Adjutant-General Parkinson in his next report recommended that this annual appropriation be increased to $300 a year for companies of Infantry and $1,000 a year for batteries of Artillery and troops of Cavalry. The Legislature of 1875 did actually increase the appropriation to $300 a year for each company, and the beneficent result was at once noticeable. There were more rigid inspections and fuller parades. Even then it was the plaint of the Adjutant-General that "scarcely a State in the Union, of its wealth and population, has done so little as Wisconsin towards encouraging and maintaining a respectable militia." He thought that the force should be divided up into two regiments, and that each regiment should have two encampments a year.

Col. Albert H. Hollister,
Act. Eng. in Chief

The years of 1878 and 1879 were years of steady progress for the Wisconsin

National Guard. In fact Adjutant-General Bryant, who had steadily maintained that there were too many companies indiscriminately mustered in, says: "On the whole the condition of the National Guard is greatly improved." He then says that more companies could now safely be organized. This power was now in the hands of the Governor, where it was productive of much more satisfactory results. In 1879 General Bryant says again: "At no time since the war has so much interest been manifest in military organizations as at the present. At no time in the history of the State (except during the war period) have so many prosperous, well-uniformed, well-drilled and equipped companies been in existence." As a sign of these things he says: "Military drills and parades are becoming an important feature of fairs and other public gatherings." The great want now felt seemed to be a regular annual encampment, but that was not to come for some years.

AFTER THE REVIEW.

Although, as General Bryant states, these companies were doubtless "well-uniformed," their costumes varied much. Blue and cadet grey, with some trimmings, were the principal favorites, although some companies went into the matter of uniform in a much more elaborate manner. As a sample a few may be quoted, taken from the inspection of that year:

Kosciusko Guard, Milwaukee: Dark blue dress-coat, sky blue fringe epaulets, cadet grey pants, dark blue caps.

Governor's Guard, Madison: Dark blue with red trimmings, cap and plume.

Guppy Guard, Portage: Grey dress-coat with black trimmings and gold lace edgings; quite elegant.

In 1879 the first battalion was formed out of the Custer Rifles, Beloit City Guards, Janesville Guards and Bower City Rifles. William B. Britton, of Janesville, was made major. This is practically the first permanent organization of the Wisconsin National Guard, which later developed into the organization by regiments as it exists to-day.

In the spring of 1880 (March 29) Governor Smith issued a general order which was meant to do away with the various uniforms and clothe the Wisconsin National

COLONEL CHARLES KING.

FORMERLY INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER FOURTH INF., W. N. G.

COL. THOMAS P. DEVER.
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Guard according to one pattern. The uniform for the officers was designated to be the same as in the United States army. A single-breasted dress-coat of dark blue cloth was prescribed for the privates. There was some gold braid around the collar and the sleeves and tails were slashed and faced with buff-colored cloth. There were three rows of W. N. G. buttons down the front of the coat, nine buttons to a row, and three smaller buttons on the sleeves. The trousers were to be of dark blue cloth, with buff stripes one inch wide. The caps were to be the same as worn by United States officers. This was the uniform of the National Guard of the State for several years.

It is significant that in the fall of 1880, Gen. Bryant opens his report with the words: "The business of this office for the past year has been mainly the conducting of correspondence incidental to the organization and care of the Wisconsin National Guard." Heretofore this part of the Adjutant-General's work was but a small part of his duties. Things had begun to look up for the National Guard. There were 2,100 uniformed men mustered in, and although some companies were mustered out by the Governor, there were always others eager to take their place. In the winter of 1879-80 the Legislature had passed a law limiting the benefits of the State to the best thirty companies and creating for these a uniform fund, which materially increased the allowance to each company.

Between June 7 and June 12, 1880, there was the first real assembling of the new National Guard, a soldiers' and sailors' reunion having been arranged in Milwaukee. Seventeen companies from the interior of the State were present with the University battalion, and four from Milwaukee with the Milwaukee cadets. A company from Chicago increased the number of military organizations present to twenty-four. This reunion was productive of much good, and the National Guard sentiment received quite an impetus. The weather was bad during the encampment and therefore there was little chance for general instruction. There was some drilling for prizes, the first ($500) being won by

the Janesville Guards, Capt. H. A. Smith. The Chicago company carried off the second, $300, and the Evergreen City Guards, under Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) C. A. Born, captured the third, $150. The Guppy Guards, Captain W. D. Womer, and the Mauston Light Guard, Captain W. N. Remington, divided the fourth, $50.

The muster of Sept. 30, 1881, saw 2,441 men enrolled in over thirty companies. The laws in regard to the militia were revised and compiled and there was a thorough inspection of the Guard by General Bryant and his assistants. In this year, two years after the first had been formed, three more battalions were organized, as follows:

Second: Bay City Light Guards, Oshkosh Guards, Evergreen City Guards, Oshkosh Rifles, and Fond du Lac Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel, Gabriel Bouck.

THE GOVERNOR AND STAFF WAITING FOR THE REVIEW.

Third: Mauston Light Guard, Governor's Guard (La Crosse), Sherman Guards, La Crosse Light Guards, and Unity Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel, M. T. Moore.

Fourth: Governor's Guard (Madison), Guppy Guards, Lake City Guards, Watertown Rifles, and Burchard's Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel, Chandler P. Chapman.

The following year, 1882, General Bryant was succeeded as Adjutant-General by General Chandler P. Chapman. There seemed about this time to be a revival of military interest all over the land, and in this Wisconsin took its part. The reports for that year show an enrollment of 2,447 men. The laws of that year provided for annual encampments and about two-thirds of the National Guard of the State did actually perform this tour of duty, which added greater zeal to their now thoroughly aroused enthusiasm. Through the organization of several new companies, it was possible for General Chapman to form the battalions into regiments. The First and

ASS'T SEC'Y OF WAR JOSEPH B. DOE.
EX-ADJT.-GEN., W. N. G.

Second regiments of infantry were organized March 30, 1882, and April 26, 1882, but it was not until April 30, 1883, that the Third was formed, partly from the Fourth battalion, which was disbanded. At that same time four local Milwaukee companies were organized by themselves into the Fourth Battalion. The regiments were made up from a geographical standpoint. All those companies on and south of the Prairie du Chien division of the St. Paul railroad were organized into the First Regiment, with headquarters at Janesville. The Second Regiment comprised those companies east of the railway from Madison to Portage and north to Ashland. The Third was made up of companies north of the First and west of the Second, with headquarters at La Crosse, and the Fourth Battalion, as has been stated, of those companies in Milwaukee.

About this time the move to do away with the uncomfortable and unserviceable full-dress uniforms was made. The National Guard was now on the highway to prosperity and the riots in Milwaukee in the spring of 1886, proved what the thorough training and rigid discipline of a few years had accomplished. When this trouble, of which more extended mention will be made later, had been passed, the National Guard felt a more earnest desire to improve, as they felt the necessity for their existence.

Mention must be made of a noteworthy occurrence in 1884. In that year the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron invited all the Wisconsin National Guard to take part in a three days' encampment in Milwaukee as a provisional brigade, with a permanent formation in view. Free transportation and subsistence was furnished. The First Regiment had previously been ordered into camp there. The Second had but recently broken its own camp and so was represented but by companies B, C, E, H and I. The Third had been in camp in June and came into Milwaukee with 450 men, a stronger regiment of State troops than had ever been on duty in Wisconsin before. There was no expense to the State and this reunion tended further to cement the bonds between the different organizations.

There are many men to whom the credit of getting the National Guard out of the old rut and into its present good condition is due. But here I can but repeat the words of General Chapman: "Where all have performed their duties so well it might seem invidious to select one officer for special commendation, but I think every officer and man of the State troops will cordially commend an official recognition of the valuable and eminently practical services of Colonel Charles King, A. D. C. * * * His services have been of exceptional value."

INSPECTING THE COLORS.

One more improvement that occurred about this time must be mentioned. Under the provisions of a law passed in 1885, regulation fatigue uniform and overcoats were bought and distributed to the men. It was an improvement long wished for and much appreciated by the men. When it is considered that in 1888 the average cost to a State of a militiaman in the Eastern States was $37.31 a year, and that hardly ever did the cost to Wisconsin amount to $20, some idea will be given of the careful and conscientious work done on the part of the officers. Of all that have occupied the important office of Adjutant-General of Wisconsin, none have been more enthusiastic in their work than the present incumbent, General Otto Falk, who, having served for many years in the Fourth Regiment, knew well what the needs of the Guard were and he has supplied them to the best of his ability. The work of General Chapman did not fall into unworthy hands when it was entrusted to General Falk, or his predecessor, General Doe, and nothing within their power has been left undone that would put the National Guard of this State in a more perfect condition at home or in the field.

COL. HARRY I. WEED.
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

To return, then, to the National Guard of Wisconsin as it is to-day. There are, as has been stated, four regiments, one troop of cavalry and one battery of artillery. They are as follows:

First Regiment—Col. Allen F. Caldwell. Companies from Darlington, Janesville, Fort Atkinson, Whitewater, Beloit, Racine, Madison and Monroe; 502 men.

Second Regiment—Col. Worthie H. Patton. Companies from Appleton, Ripon,

Oshkosh (2), Marinette, Oconto, Marshfield, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Beaver Dam, and Ashland ; 723 men.

Third Regiment—Col. Martin T. Moore. Companies from Portage, Tomah, Wausau, Eau Claire (2), Mauston, Neillsville, Menomonie, La Crosse (2), Hudson and Sparta ; 723 men.

Fourth Regiment—Col. Albert Bleuel. Companies from Milwaukee (8); 479 men.

Troop A—Capt. John G. Salsman, Milwaukee, 58 men.

Battery A—Capt. Harry W. Ellis, Milwaukee, 56 men.

These men are all thoroughly armed and equipped. They all have the regulation undress uniform of the United States army, with the exception that on the button is the arms of Wisconsin instead of that of the United States. As an example of how thoroughly they are equipped, a list of the property of the State in the possession of one company for its use may serve. Co. B, Second Regiment, of Oshkosh, for example, is responsible to the State for 60 Springfield rifles, 60 bayonets, 60 scabbards, 55 waist belts and plates, 60 woven cartridge belts, 49 overcoats, 50 new blouses, 50 old blouses, 50 new trousers, 50 old trousers, 50 campaign hats, 50 forage hats, 50 pairs leggins, 48 summer helmets, 50 canteens, 40 haversacks, 40 blanket bags, 1 trumpet and one set of reloading tools. Congress has made an appropriation of $400,000 annually to furnish arms and accoutrements for the National Guard of the various States, and it is from this sum that the various States are provided for. Each State is allowed so much and the Government is drawn on at the discretion of the Adjutant-General of the State.

The National Guard of the various States is organized under a provision of the Constitution of the United States. Art. I, Sec. 8, says :

The Congress shall have power * * * * to provide for calling for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. * * * To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers. * * *

According to an act of Congress every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is a member of the militia. The National Guard is simply the uniformed and trained part of the general militia system, or as the laws of the State put it, "The active and organized militia of the State of Wisconsin shall be known as the Wisconsin National Guard." There have been various laws passed from time to time enlarging or reducing the size of the National Guard, as for instance, in 1886, when the maximum was cut down from 3,757 to 2,473 men, and the minimum to 1,918. The actual

strength of the organization under the new law became 2,473 in place of 2,233. This law was passed to relieve the State of an unnecessary burden, to cut out all "dead wood" and to render the actual force more effective. By the law of 1893 the National Guard cannot consist of over forty companies, one battery of artillery and one troop of cavalry. So it will be seen that the Guard is complete at the present time, and until the law is changed no new companies can gain admission. For this reason vacancies are eagerly watched for, and it happened not long ago that there was one, but it was not allowed to remain over a couple of weeks, when a new company was organized in the very same city to take the place of the one that had been mustered out. Examina-

ON THE WAY TO THE REVIEW.

tions are also now conducted in a more rigid manner, and a company to retain its place in the National Guard and receive the benefits which such a position brings, must be up to a certain standard. As soon as it shows signs of going to pieces, either actually or in general discipline, it is at once mustered out.

The infantry of the Guard is divided into regiments and the law requires them to be of not less than eight nor more than twelve companies. Each regiment is again divided in battalions of not less than three or more than four companies, but no regiment can have over three battalions. This entire force, by a law recently passed may be organized into a Brigade commanded by a Brigadier-General, but this has not been done, nor is it likely to happen for some time to come, as it does not seem that anything can be gained by such action with the wording of the present law.

The objects of a National Guard, as stated by a former Adjutant-General of Wisconsin, are as follows:

1. To aid the civil authorities in the execution of laws, when its power fails.

2. To provide an organized, instructed, disciplined and equipped force, available in National emergencies while a volunteer army is forming.

3. To spread some military knowledge among the mass of the people.

4. To furnish a guarantee of peace, or at least an approximate preparation to resist a domestic or foreign foe.

DRESS PARADE ON GOVERNOR'S DAY.

It is to accomplish these ends that all Government and State help is furnished the independent and volunteer military organizations that go to make up the National Guard of the State of Wisconsin. All that these sovereign powers ask in return is a faithful performance of duty and strict adherence to the discipline and rules laid down for its government.

When a vacancy occurs in the National Guard, which in former years was not an unusual occurrence, the process of forming a new company is simple in the extreme. All that is necessary is for sixty-five persons, residents of one county, to forward to the Governor an application for the formation of such a company; the applicants, however, must be subject to service in the militia, that is, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The Governor then sends a mustering officer to the locality, the names of the members of the new company are signed to a muster roll to the number of at least fifty, an election for officers is then held, and if satisfactory to the Governor, are commissioned, and on the recommendation of the mustering officer the company is enrolled as a member of the Wisconsin National Guard. Each company then generally adopts a civil organization, elects a president, secretary and treasurer, and adopts a constitution, which, however, must conform to the laws of the State in regard to such matters, and must be submitted the Governor for his approval. This constitution and

by-laws generally provides for fines to be imposed on members for absence from drills and parades. The maximum penalty is $5 and the minimum $1, and action can be brought by the captain before any court to secure this money when due.

Officers are elected by the companies, when vacancies occur, but this election must be approved by the Governor, who issues the commission, and he may, on the recommendation of a commanding officer, or if he thinks the best interests of the State demand it, order an examination of the candidate as to his fitness for the place. This examination may take place before any competent officer or officers appointed by the Governor. The commission lasts at the pleasure of the Governor. The seniority of officers is determined by the date of their commissions.

Every man mustered or enlisted in the National Guard is held to a service of three years, unless he is sooner discharged, and may be re-enlisted for the term of one year. Every member of the National Guard is exempt from jury duty and from the payment of any poll tax. On an honorable discharge after five years of service, he becomes permanently exempt from these duties as well as from military service in time of peace.

Any officers may be discharged by the Commander-in-Chief, but an enlisted man becomes dishonorably discharged for any of five reasons: 1. Absence from his command when called out for the suppression of riot or for any other active duty. 2. Desertion. 3. Insubordination, immoral conduct or intemperance. 4. Continued non-attendance at drills. 5. Refusal to pay any fine properly imposed.

BATTERY A IN ACTION.

Commissioned officers may at any time send their resignations to their immediate commanding officer, the Governor may accept or reject it. No enlisted man can be honorably discharged, unless, after three years service, or on account of some absolute disability incurred after mustering in, or on account of moving outside the county, or for some other ground approved by the Governor.

It will thus be seen that the rules in regard to enlistment into the National Guard are most stringent, and it is no longer possible for a man to join a company for the fun of the thing for a short time and then neglect his duties thus imposed, without incur-

ring the stigma of a dishonorable discharge. These rules have had a tendency to weed out all undesirable elements in the Guard, so that now the various companies are composed of men who have gone into the thing seriously, who take a lively interest in National Guard matters, a proper pride in their individual company and regiment, and who are, in fact, good soldiers of the State, ready to do its bidding at any time.

First Lieut. Wm. L. Buck, 13th U. S. Inf.

At least once in every year the entire National Guard is inspected by an officer appointed by the Governor. This inspection takes place some time between the months of March and October, and must be preceded by at least three days' notice to the several companies. Formerly a notice of two weeks was needed, although it has been recommended that this time be decreased to a twenty-four hours telegraphic warning, as is the custom in several of the Eastern States. This certainly would be a fairer test of the general condition of the companies, when they are not given a long time to prepare for the officer, get their books, uniform and arms into shape from possible neglect. The rule now is not enough in favor of those commands that are always ready for the inspector, like the boy in school, who does not figure when he will be called upon to recite, but is ready at all times. In former years this inspection was made by an officer of the National Guard, generally a member of the Governor's staff, but since 1883 always by a regular army officer, except a very few conducted by Gen. Chapman. These officers report at once to the Adjutant-General of the army and the Adjutant-General of the State. Criticism from such a man is more apt to be impartial and searching, and as the rank and standing of the several companies depend on this inspection, as well as the yearly allowance for armory rental and the further allowance of $5 per man, present in uniform at inspection, it is necessary that it should be thorough. Many years ago, before what Capt. King calls the renaissance of the National Guard, this inspection was an empty ceremony, and had little value either to the State or the men, and the mission of the Governor's emissary was as much for political as any other purpose. A sample, however, of what the inspection is now like, will be found in the appendix, being the latest report from the present inspector, Lieut. Buck, U. S. A.

An article by Capt. Charles King, which appeared some years ago in *Outing*, has this to say of the Wisconsin National Guard in 1871:

The companies were organized under a moss-grown militia law, uniformed something after the manner of the Waterloo days, armed with Springfield calibre, 50's as a rule, and designated as Guards, Rifles, or Volunteers, as the fancies of the members might suggest. A favorite custom was to name the newly raised command for some distinguished General,

and Sherman, Sheridan and Custer were thus remembered. A custom still more honored in the observance, was to designate the company after the name of the town in which it was maintained, and almost every place of over 5,000 inhabitants had its local defenders, while some companies seemed to flourish for the time in villages so small as to give rise to the supposition that the entire male population had been mustered in.

I quote again from the same article by Capt. King:

The force was but an agglomeration of independent companies, when first I came to know it in 1880. Gray was to the full as popular as the blue. The "spike-tail" coats, trimmed with gilt braid, gay epaulets and shoulder knots, and white plumed shakos were almost universal. Some of the companies had white cross belts, but most of them had nothing but the worn, old black leather waist belt, the McKeever box and the metal scabbard. Uniform, arms and methods were all practically obsolete, but the "boys," as they called themselves, and preferred to be called, were solidly set against innovation or change. There is nothing on earth more conservative than an old soldier—unless it be a young one. * * * * It was in January, 1882, that Jeremiah M. Rusk entered upon his seven-year administration as Governor of Wisconsin, and during those seven years, as radical a change was wrought in the organization, equipment, instruction and discipline of the troops of this State as occurred in Pennsylvania after the riots of '77.

The renaissance of the Guard began in good earnest in January, 1882. There was much speculation as to the selection of his military staff by the newly-elected Governor.

INSPECTION OF A REGIMENT BY CAPT. HOBART, U. S. A.

When, therefore, the announcement was flashed by telegraph that Gov. Rusk had named Chandler P. Chapman, of Madison, as his Chief of Staff, there was a shout of approval and rejoicing in every armory in the State, and the seven years that followed were filled full with confirmation of their earliest faith.

It was Chapman who molded the scattered batalions and companies into regiments, each in its own district. It was Chapman who strove from the outset to eradicate all the old militia parade ideas and to bring the Guard to a business basis. It was Chapman who chose

the regular army as a standard for Wisconsin's soldiery, and he who first brought regular officers in as instructors and "coaches" of the raw command. It was he who, little by little, weaned "the boys" from their first loves—the tailed coat and the plumed shakos, and taught them to be men in the regulation dress of the regular service. It was he who devised the methods for the rapid mobilization of the Guard; planned their service, uniform and equipment; exploded the old inspection system and started the new one; instituted the regimental camps with "regulars" as drill-masters and coaches; originated the annual conventions and has presided over their deliberations from that time to this (1891), and it was he who fathered the impulse that made practice with the rifle the most important item in the instruction of our guardsmen, and who was the leader in the movement that secured to our State soldiery the admirable tract of land for our encampments and the rifle ranges, pronounced by every expert who has visited them, "unequaled in the whole country."

Since the time when the foregoing was written by Capt. King, progress not the less gratifying has been made, and under the administration of Gov. Peck, Adjutant-General Doe and Adjutant-General Falk, many improvements in all branches have been brought about. Many more improvements have not as yet been possible, although already planned, but that the National Guard of the State of Wisconsin is on a business basis, even its faintest admirers cannot doubt. The old idea of "boys' play" is gone forever, and in its place is a competent body of troops impressed with the seriousness of its work, backed up by the financial and moral aid of the mass of citizens, and ready in return to answer to any call that may be made upon it.

CHAPTER II.

THE WISCONSIN MILITARY RESERVATION.

WISCONSIN has the honor of owning a larger military reservation than any other State in the Union. It occupies somewhat over 600 acres, and is situated nearly at the geographical center of the State, and a half mile north of the little village of Camp Douglas, which lies at the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads. It is some 140 miles almost directly west of Milwaukee and in a most picturesque part of the State. A few miles east are the "Dells of the Wisconsin," one of nature's wonders, and a place to be seen by those in search of the curious and picturesque.

GEN. MICHAEL GRIFFIN.
EX-Q. M.-GEN., W. N. G.

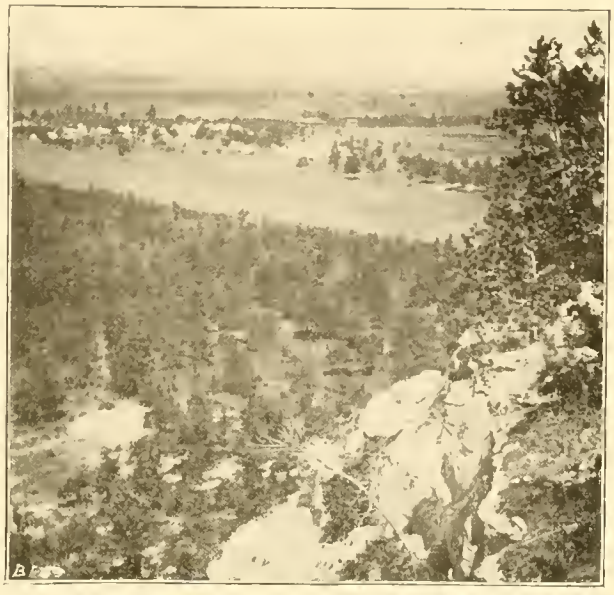
Regimental camps were established early in the '80s, and for years it was the custom of the various commands to pick out each year some town where they should be held. Janesville, Sparta, Waukesha, Appleton, Chippewa Falls, Oconomowoc, Ripon, Whitewater, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto, and many other cities were thus honored. It was the custom of the various cities, indeed, to bid for the privilege of entertaining the troops during the encampment season, and grounds were offered, and generally other conveniences in the way of a bonus. No two regiments camped in the same city the same summer. Of course these encampments were desirable, as there was always more or less parading; then, too, it brought the Governor and his staff to town, with all the ceremony of Governor's day. It was for these and many other reasons that these weeks of camp were not always productive of the greatest good in that line which they were intended to serve. It was not possible to maintain that discipline which was to be desired, nor were the conveniencies for drilling and shooting purposes always of the best. That the encampments of this order did good work in a certain measure, no one can doubt. It was the only chance for evolutions of bodies larger than companies, the men and officers got to know each other, and many other results were accomplished. For many years, though, it was felt that if a permanent camping ground

could be acquired by the State and suitably fitted up, much more on the desired lines could be done.

For several years this idea was promoted by Gen. Chapman, then Adjutant-General, and was much talked of by the officers most interested in the welfare of the National Guard. In 1888 matters finally came to a head. Capt. George Graham, of Tomah, inspector of rifle practice of the Third Regiment, and an enthusiastic National

GENERAL CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN.
EX-ADJUTANT-GENERAL, W. N. G.

Guardsman, wrote a letter to Gen. Chapman, saying that he thought he had discovered the place that was wanted. On his business trips he had frequently passed through the village of Camp Douglas, and had had occasion to stop there. The site of the present reservation had been pointed out to him by the citizens, and he had made a trip to the place and gone over the ground. The citizens offered to clean the underbrush off a strip 100 yards wide and 600 yards long, if he could induce Gen. Chapman to visit the place and seriously consider the advisability of locating the camp there. Soon afterwards Gen. Chapman and Capt. Graham did actually go over the ground, and they were so impressed with its good features that they decided no other



A VIEW OF CAMP FROM THE BLUFFS

place would do, and that it must be secured as a reservation. About that time there was a great deal of interest being taken in rifle practice, and Gen. Chapman ordered a camp of instruction to be held on the grounds near Camp Douglas, in September, 1888. This camp receives more extended mention elsewhere. The result, however, as far as the reservation was concerned, was that the officers and men encamped there during those few days, notwithstanding the meagreness of the facilities then at hand, the temporary buildings and the dense underbrush which covered the ground, with the exception of the small space used as a rifle range, became enthusiastic over the proposed permanent location of encampment. No funds being distinctly available for the purpose, and the Governor not desiring to make such a purchase, Gen. Chapman, at his own individual risk, bought 440 acres there from seven different owners, trusting that the State would, in turn, purchase it from him. A conference of the officers of the National Guard was held April 22, 1889, and it was decided to recommend that these grounds be purchased, and that legislation towards this end be passed. The following bill, intro-

GUARD HOUSE AND COMPANY KITCHENS.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CURTIS, MADISON

LOOKING ACROSS RANGE NO. 3, AT THE 300 YARD MARK, WITH THE INFANTRY CAMP IN THE DISTANCE.

duced by Mr. Bailey, passed the Assembly March 7, 1889, and was subsequently signed by Governor Hoard:

To Purchase Grounds for a Permanent Camp and Rifle Range for the Wisconsin National Guard.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, Represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Governor is hereby authorized to purchase for the State, not to exceed 600 acres of land, at or near Camp Douglas, in Juneau County, as a permanent camp ground

CASTLE JESSIE.

and rifle range for the Wisconsin National Guard, and to cause the same to be improved and fitted up in a convenient manner for those purposes, provided the sum to be paid for the land shall not exceed six hundred dollars, and that the total amount expended for all purposes shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

Section 2. There is hereby appropriated out of the general fund a sum sufficient to accomplish the purpose aforesaid, the sum to be expended under the direction and approval of the Governor.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Upon the passage of this bill, Gen. Chapman turned over the 440 acres purchased by him to the State, for the sum of $280, the exact price paid by him originally.

In January, 1890, the State acquired title to 160 additional acres, making the total amount of ground 600 acres, and the price $480. Among those upon whom the greatest burden of the work fell, in this connection, as well as the expense of the rifle camp the preceding year, were Gen. Chapman, Gen. Griffin, Capt. Philip Reade, Capt. George Graham, Capt. George J. Schoeffel, Gen. Louis Auer and Gen. Otto Falk.

Q. M.-Gen. Falk, Capt. Hobart, U. S. A., and Ass't Q. M. Williams, in front of hospital building.

Major T. Jeff. George, major of the Third Regiment, was at once appointed guardian of the State's new acquisition, and work was at once commenced on the erection of the permanent features. A guard-house, range-house, quartermaster's office, two visitors' stands and twelve kitchens were erected, and about 150 acres cleared of underbrush. The balance of the appropriation of $5,000 was exhausted in fitting up the ranges, erecting target-pits and the purchase of necessary equipments. These improvements were pushed, during the early part of the summer, with all the vigor of which Major George is possessed, and June 17, 1889, the new reservation was

occupied for the first time by a Wisconsin regiment. It was the Third which had this honor, under command of Col. Moore. The Fourth Regiment and the First also camped there that year, but owing to the distance of most of the companies of the Second, they were allowed to go in-to camp elsewhere, as were also the Battery and the Squadron. It was not until 1892 that the entire National Guard was seen at Camp Douglas. In 1890 six com-panies of the Third Regiment from Fort Snelling, under command of Col. Mason, attended the encampment of the Wisconsin National Guard, and in addition to this the annual small arms competition of the Division of the Missouri was held on the new reservation. The fame of the place had spread abroad, and although there was no more money to improve the grounds, Capt. Reade, then on duty with the State, made a call on public citizens for the purpose, and in this manner over $1,000 was contributed from Milwaukee and La Crosse. This was used in im-proving the ranges. It was not until a couple of years later that the Legislature made any considerable annual appropriation for improvements, but now the Governor has

CAPTAIN HARDY.
CUSTODIAN OF THE RESERVATION.

A COMPANY STREET FROM THE KITCHENS.

each year $3,000 at his disposal for this purpose, and its judicious use can be seen each year in the improvements which are added from time to time.

As it stands to-day, the Wisconsin Military Reservation is a thing that the State, the tax-payers and the National Guard may well be proud of. Its equal is not on

this continent. The place seems by nature to be fitted for the use for which it has finally been put. It contains, as has been stated, some 600 acres, and this land is almost all serviceable for manoeuvring purposes, although all of it is not cleared, nor is it altogether desirable that it should be. The underbrush, however, has disappeared, with the exception of a few acres in the extreme northwestern part, and here the fires of last summer nearly completed the work. Capt. Chas. King is authority for the statement that an army corps might easily be manoeuvred within the enclosed grounds. He finds but one fault with the reservation, and that is the absence of any river or lake. This has, however, been made up recently by an elaborate system of water works. The excellent feature of the camp grounds is the evenness of the ground, there being within the reservation but few rises or depressions in the general

VIEW IN THE REAR OF THE COMPANY KITCHENS.

nature of the ground, and these of no considerable extent. One part, once a marsh, has now been very successfully drained. The levelness of the ground inside the reservation and for some distance outside, is broken only by a range of high bluffs which extends along the eastern boundary. As a backstop for range work, with the rifle or field piece, they cannot be excelled; and without them this location for a permanent ground would never have been selected. Indeed it was a piece of great good luck that these two decidedly opposite features, a level camping and drill ground and high backstops for bullets, could have been found, and with such other desirable features.

As will be seen by the accompanying map, which indeed will explain more fully and much better than any verbal description, the military reservation, its shape is nearly square, with an angle outward on the west side. A five minutes drive from the village of Camp Douglas brings one to the gate of the reservation, and from here well-defined roads lead to the rear of the company streets and past the range-

MAP

OF THE

WISCONSIN MILITARY RESE

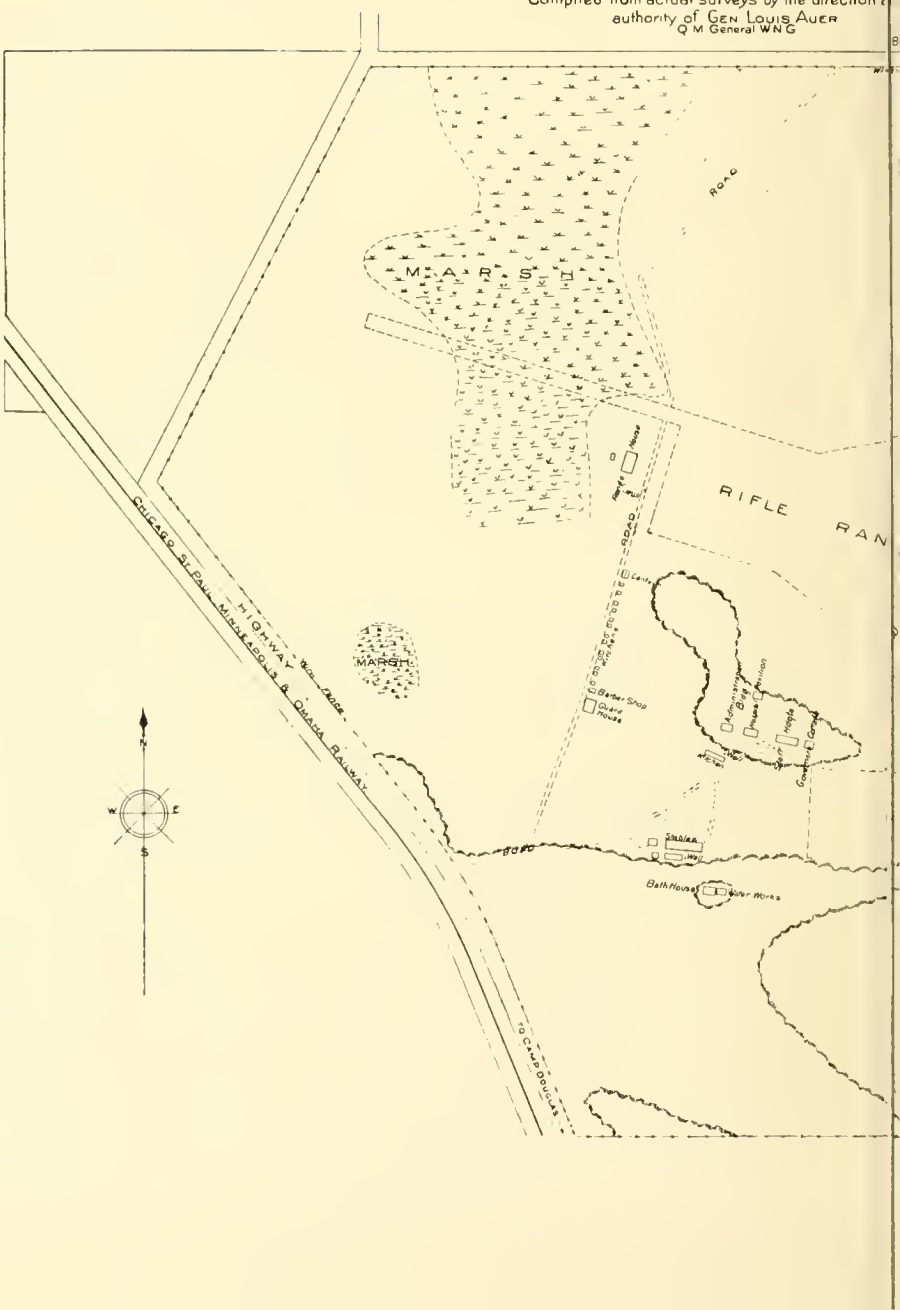
NEAR

CAMP DOUGLAS - JUNEAU CO

WISCONSIN.

SCALE 1IN=300ft

Compiled from actual surveys by the direction a
authority of GEN LOUIS AUER
Q M General W N G



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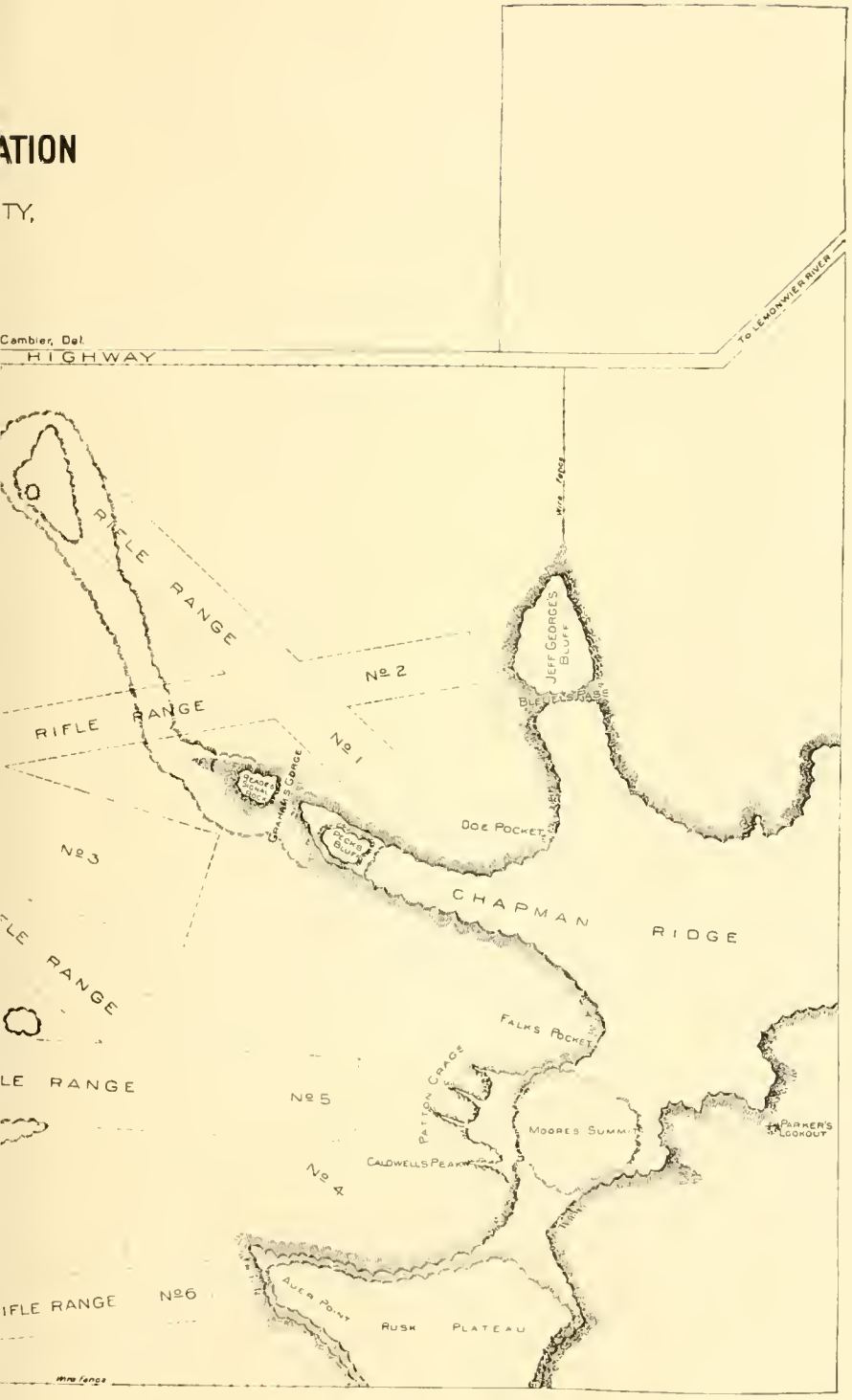

Cambier, Del.
HIGHWAY
TO LEMONWIER RIVER
RIFLE RANGE
No 2
RIFLE RANGE
No 1
No 3
JEFF GEORGES BLUFF
DOE POCKET
CHAPMAN RIDGE
FALKS POCKET
PATTON GRADE
No 5
MOORES SUMMIT
PARKER'S LOOKOUT
CALDWELLS PEAK
No 4
ALDER POINT
RUSH PLATEAU
No 6

house, directly through the reservation from south to north, or to the "Headquarters" building. The soil all over the reservation is exceedingly sandy, and although in times of great drought, as during the past summer, walking becomes difficult and the dust very considerable, yet this feature has its redeeming qualities. It may rain hard all night and by drill time in the morning there is no mud or any vestige of wet. The water sinks into the soil in an incredibly short time, and drill may commence almost at once after the most severe shower with no discomfort.

VIEW OF CAMP FROM GRAHAM'S GORGE.

There are a number of permanent buildings now on the reservation, not all that are needed, but all that it has been possible to erect with the funds available. There is quite an imposing row of them on the little elevation which commands the parade ground. They have been erected from year to year, and one, the Staff Headquarters, at the personal expense of the Governor's Staff. Taking these buildings in their order, there is, first of all, the Governor's Cottage, a little square building, containing one large and two smaller rooms. It can accommodate six people if necessary. It is here that the Governor and the members of his personal party stay during his visits

to camp. It is not at all elaborately fitted up, but it is comfortable. The cottage is connected to the Staff Headquarters by a raised flooring, roofed over, the same width as the buildings. This is the pavilion, and serves as the parlor and reception-room of the Governor, his party and staff. The Headquarters building was one of the first improvements on the reservation and originally contained but two or three rooms, which were at once the bed-rooms and offices of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals. In 1892, however, Gen. Falk stirred the matter up among the Governor's staff, and they clubbed together a sufficient sum to make a very extensive addition to the building. It now contains six comfortable bed-rooms and a long dormitory, it

A COMPANY KITCHEN.

might be called, in which there is place for eight cots. This building is occupied during the entire encampment by the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, their assistants, the General Inspector of Small Arms' Practice, the United States officer connected with the Guard and the Governor's Staff, when present. Along most of the building there runs a broad corridor, and in one part there is a good-sized open fire-place. There is a broad-roofed verandah running along the entire front, including the Governor's Cottage.

Next in line is the Hospital, a very commodious and substantial building, also erected in 1892. It is very roomy and there is place enough for a dozen cots, screened off from what might be called the consulting room of the Surgeon-in-Charge and his rather extensive apothecary shop. Then comes the Administration Building,

a little square structure, divided into four rooms. One is occupied by the Adjutant-General, and here the office work of the department is done during the weeks of camp. It also serves as a bank when the men are being paid off. Back of this is the Quartermaster-General's room, and this is the fountainhead for transportation and supplies, and the records necessary for these generally keep an assistant busy all the time. Across a corridor from these two officers is one room, the office of the Colonel

CAPT. GEORGE J. SCHOEFFEL.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WHILE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE MINN. N. G.

and Adjutant of the regiment, and another, the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, where an operator is constantly kept during encampments for the benefit of the Press and others. All these buildings face towards the parade ground. In front of the Hospital is the band stand, where the evening concerts are given. Back of this row, down somewhat of a slope and a few hundred yards nearer the southern end of the reservation, are the stables and ice-house. In the stables there is room for some sixty horses, and near them is the barn, where the hay and straw is kept.

Back of these again, and on the crest of a little hill, is the latest and perhaps the

most important recent improvement to the reservation, and the proud achievement of Quartermaster-General Auer. It is the bath-house and the water-works. They were constructed during the past year and previous to the last encampment. The water-works consists of a well, tank, boiler and engine. These not only supply water to the adjacent bath-house, but by a system of underground pipes carry it through the grounds where the camp is pitched. These pipes are tapped at convenient intervals, and supply an abundance of fresh water at all times and for all purposes, through the company streets and as far away as the Range-house. The bath-house is divided into twenty compartments, of two little cabinets each, one for dressing and the other for the shower bath, with hot and cold water. Such regulations have been adopted as to insure to each man a chance at a bath as often as he may wish.

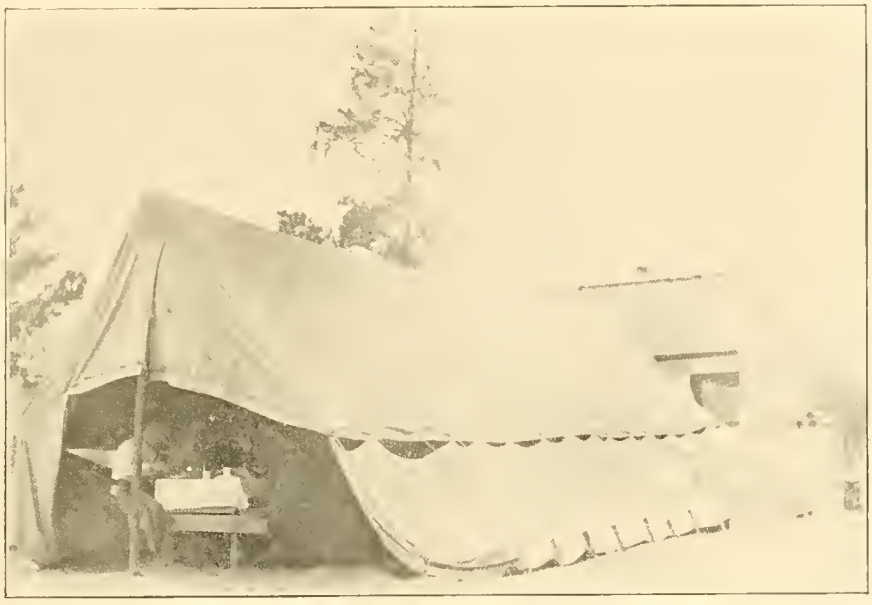
On the south end of the camping ground is the guard-house, a building admirably fitted for its purposes, and back of it and running up the road back of the company streets are the twelve kitchens, one for each company. At the end of this line is the Canteen, the privilege of keeping which is rented out by the State to some reliable person.

Further north and at the foot of the principal range, No. 3, is the Range-house. This is elevated a few feet from the ground and divided into various rooms. In front are two large ones, where the statistical clerks work and sleep. Here all the records of the shooting are received and compiled. Back of these is a room used as a store-house for ammunition and supplies of different kinds. There is also a room for the Regimental Inspector of Small Arms' Practice, whose work confines him to the range-house to a very considerable extent. Back of the Range-house is also a small store-house for tents and other things. North of this, a few years ago, there was a small pumping-station and a bathing-pool, 190 feet long, 8 feet deep and 32 feet wide, but it was never much of a success, although when nothing better was at hand it was considered quite an improvement. It has now been abandoned. These, with the barber shop back of the guard-house, also rented out by the State, completes the list of the permanent buildings on the ground. A few more will doubtless be added from time to time, as the progress of the Guard demands and appropriations will allow.

The regimental camps are pitched from the row of kitchens west, nearly as far as the Administration Building, while the Troop and Battery are assigned to a part of the grounds south of the road leading to Headquarters and near the stables.

The Rifle Ranges, indicated on the map, have all been cleared and provided with pits, although only one, No. 3, has been furnished with a stone revetment wall. All the ranges face towards the line of bluffs, and at the foot of the incline leading up to them are the targets. Some of them cross each other, and this was unavoidable

owing to the nature of the land, but it is found not to interfere with their use to any extent. Range No. 1 is always used for skirmish firing, as is No. 2 occasionally, although the work on it during the past summer was mostly confined to practice by the Battery, with Gatling guns and field pieces. No. 3, as already stated, is the main range, but somewhat divides this honor with No. 5. The work on these is almost exclusively at fixed distances and they are both in operation simultaneously during a large encampment. No. 3 is fitted up with twelve targets and extends back 1,000



COMPANY MESS-TENT AND KITCHEN.

yards. An excellent idea of it may be obtained from the illustration elsewhere in this work. Ranges 4 and 6 are not often used, but are in very fair condition.

The bluffs, crags and gulches have all been named after men whose work in and for the Wisconsin National Guard entitles them to this lasting remembrance. There is "Reade's Signal Rock," the most prominent of all; "Jeff. George's Bluff" and "Auer's Point," "Doe's Pocket" and "Falk's Pocket," "Rusk Plateau" and "Chapman Ridge." A little way further south and not shown on the map is the most picturesque bluff, named in honor of Mrs. Philip Reade, "Jessie's Castle." The entire reservation has been enclosed in a substantial wire fence, marking the limits of the State's purchase. Major George, custodian of the range during the first years of its life, was relieved subsequently by Capt. Hardy, and under his care the work of keeping the reservation in condition goes on from year to year.

The work of putting the reservation in the best possible condition has been the particular care of Governor Peck and his able Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals. General Doe, General Falk and General Auer have been most enthusiastic in their care of this particular trust, and have taken great pride in the results, and it cannot be denied that they have much to be proud of. For two years the appropriations were small, being only $1,000, but now it is larger and the improvements will be more marked.

The reservation has received many compliments from officers of the regular army, high in position, and from visiting officers from the National Guard of other States. Its reputation is not confined to Wisconsin nor to the Northwest, and Wisconsin National Guardsmen should and do consider themselves lucky in having such a permanent camp ground for their exclusive use.

CHAPTER III.

MILITARY LIFE IN CAMP.

WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.

CAMP life is the most interesting as well as the most instructing tour of duty in the life of the National Guardsman, and if not hindered by some personal cause, he gets a full week of it every year; at least he is entitled to that much at the hands of the State, and the records show that between eighty and ninety per cent. of the members of the Guard avail themselves of the opportunity offered.

The camping season is generally in July or August, and lasts four weeks consecutively; the date of beginning and ending, as well as the order in which the various regiments go into camp, being entirely in the discretion of the Adjutant-General. For instance, the camp of 1894 was a little later than usual, beginning July 29th, when the Third Infantry went to the Military Reservation; the Fourth Infantry, Troop A and Battery A followed August 5; the First Infantry August 12, and the Second Infantry August 19, the camp closing August 25. Later there is the rifle camp, during which the contest for places on the State rifle team takes place, but this will be more fully discussed elsewhere.

A general order is issued from the Adjutant-General's office some time in advance, generally about a month, notifying all regimental and company commanders of the date on which their men will go into camp, and giving a series of general instructions. From that time on preparations are begun by the State officials and the

commanders, so that when the time comes everything may run along smoothly. First of all there is the transportation to be looked after. This is furnished by the State, which has a contract with the railroad companies for a cent-a-mile rate, but due care is always used to see that the system is not abused and that no more transportation is issued than is necessary.

About a week before the time set for the first regiment to come to camp, which is always made to fall on a Sunday, a detail is sent from Madison to look after the preliminary arrangements. This detail may consist of the Assistant Adjutant-General, Assistant Quartermaster-General and Assistant-Quartermaster, or only one or two of these, as the demands of the case may warrant. These, with the guardian of the range and some assistants, go to work at once getting everything in shape. The main thing, of course, is the putting up of the tents, of which it takes a great number to shelter 700 men, the number that generally comes to camp with the two large regiments, the Second and the Third. These tents are of the regulation pattern and accommodate several men each. They are arranged in twelve long rows, running down from the slight incline, which begins at the Administration Building, to the row of kitchens. Each company gets one of these rows of tents. These rows are again arranged in double rows, two sets being back to back, with a space of about fifty feet between them and the next double row. This space is what is known as the company street. At the head of the company streets are the officers' tents, and at the head of these again, rather larger tents for the Field and Staff of the regiment. It is no small matter to put up this field of canvas, arrange the flooring and get everything ship-shape, but it is always done in a most soldierly manner, and by Saturday night previous to the first week of encampment everything is ready.

A REGIMENT ARRIVING AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

SIGHTING A FIELD PIECE.

Of late years the State has practiced an innovation which is beneficial in many ways. Instead of the various companies coming into camp on any train, Adjutant-General Falk has succeeded in making arrangements with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha roads to have the men brought in on big special trains, a whole regiment at a time, or if this is not entirely practicable, at least a battalion. The companies are picked up along the line of the roads and each one assigned to a coach. When the train reaches Camp Douglas station the men fall in in companies, and at the command of the Colonel are marched up to camp, with the band playing, and the moment they pass into the guard lines the week of work has begun.

The baggage and arrangements for the mess is looked after by a detail from each company, consisting of a Quartermaster-Sergeant and two company cooks, over whom the Regimental Quartermaster has general supervision.

TROOP A AT REST DURING DRILL.

The first two hours or so in camp is given up almost altogether with arranging the tents, meeting of the officers to map out the duties of the week and other preliminary work, which must be done before the boys can settle down to hard work. No sooner is the command, "break ranks" given, than the men are at once seen piling

into the tents which have been assigned to them. The arms and accoutrements are hastily disposed of, and then comes the attack on the barns with bed-ticks, and pretty soon back the men come with them full, like immense German quilts, with one man at each end. Then comes the work of straightening out the tents and visiting from one to another, to find out from the ones who have been there before what the duties are to be and what the different bugle calls mean.

But the busiest man about this time is the Adjutant of the regiment, who hardly takes time to put his few things in his tent, when he and his Sergeant-Major make

CHANGING SENTINELS AFTER GUARD MOUNT.

for their office in the Administration Building, which is a very comfortable little place, with desks and chairs and every necessary convenience for accomplishing the work that is to be done. Then he gets after the First Sergeants of the different companies for a list of the men in camp, those absent, with and without leave, those sick, and other details which he must have for his report to the Colonel, and for the purpose of making out his muster rolls from which the men are paid at the end of the week. Little is done until these reports are in, and then the details are made. Men are at once posted as guards to act until the Guard Mount the following morning, or, as is sometimes the case, in the evening. A detail is also made for men to work in the ranges, men for the hospital corps, men to learn the system of signaling used in the

army, and for other purposes. Then the different battalions are arranged for work with the rifle, which begins on Monday morning, bright and early.

After Monday morning the work of each regiment, as far as its hours are concerned, is in accordance with an order which is issued by the Colonel before the encampment. As a sample of how the day is divided up, the following order in vogue during the encampment of the Third Regiment, season of 1894, will serve. It is as follows:

Reveille	5:30	A. M.	Drill — First Call	3:00	P. M.
Breakfast	6:00	"	Recall	5:00	"
Fatigue—Police of Camp	6:30	"	Supper	5:30	"
Sick Call	6:45	"	Parade	6:30	"
School	7:00	"	Guard Mounting—Immediately following Parade.		
Drill—First Call	8:00	"			
Recall	11:00	"	Tattoo	10:00	P. M.
First Sergeants	11:30	"	Taps	10:30	"
Dinner	12:15	P. M.			

Each regiment is accompanied into camp by a uniformed band, which is regularly mustered in and a part of the regiment, and it cuts no small figure in the duties and pleasures of the week, from the first reveille to the last dress parade. According

TROOP A ON THE MARCH.

to the programme already mentioned, at 5:30 Monday morning there is a boom from the field-piece in front of the guard-house, the flag is run up and the band, awakened some time before by the guard under instructions from the Officer-of-the-Day, starts on a round of the camp playing some lively march. "Mamie," "The Washington Post," "High School Cadets," and the "American Cadets," were the favorites among all the

bands during the last encampment. It is, indeed, a very tired or lazy man who can sleep after the beginning of these ceremonies and during the bustle in company streets, which immediately follows the time between reveille and roll-call before breakfast, which takes place at 6 o'clock. The men fall in in their company streets in the regular order which they take for drill, and at the command of the captain or senior officer, are marched to the company tent, where the cook and his assistants has already prepared everything for a hearty meal, for no man can go through the exertions of a morning in camp on coffee and rolls. Once in the mess-tent, all stiffness and military discipline is abandoned, as far as it does not interfere with good order, and there is always no end of fun over the meal. Immediately following breakfast the camp is put in order, all tents cleaned up, waste paper and all rubbish cleaned from the company streets and from around the officers' tents, and everything put in readiness as if for a formal inspection.

From now on the various companies are assigned to different duties, according to which battalion they belong. The Second and Third Regiment have three battalions each, and the First and Fourth but two. The programme mapped out for the week's work is fitted for the three battalion regiments, and is slightly changed for those having but two. For the encampment of 1894 it was as follows:

Battalion.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
First	A. M. Target practice.	Guard and outpost duty.	Extended order drill.
	P. M. Target Practice.	Street riot drill.	Battalion drill.
Second	A. M. Extended order drill.	Target practice.	Guard and ontpost duty.
	P. M. Battalion drill.	Target practice.	Street riot drill.
Third	A. M. Guard and ontpost duty.	Extended order drill.	Target practice.
	P. M. Street riot drill.	Battalion drill.	Target practice.

Thursday, A. M. Regimental evolutions.
" P. M. Inspection and review.
Friday. Regimental evolutions, reconnaisance duty, field work, practice march with advance guard, imaginary enemy encountered and regiment deployed for action.
Saturday. Battalion evolutions or company volley firing in A. M.
" P. M. Break camp.

Perhaps the most important work of the week is the rifle practice. In another chapter will be found a more detailed account of the work in this field. Suffice it to say, that during the six days that each regiment is in camp, practically every man is given a chance to shoot at least at the shorter distances, and if he proves himself at all worthy, at the further ranges. Three battalions then give up a whole day each to target work, generally the mornings entirely at fixed distances and the afternoons

at skirmish runs. While the first battalion is occupied at the targets, the second has guard and outpost duty, and in the afternoon the very important manoeuvres of

DISTRIBUTING CARTRIDGES FOR A SHAM BATTLE.

street riot drills, and the third is engaged in extended order and battalion drills. In the course of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, these positions are changed until each spends a day at the targets.

A GATLING GUN AT WORK.

The drill hours are long, as will be seen from the camp order, lasting, in the morning, from 8 until 11, and in the afternoon from 3 until 5. There is a chance for rest and recreation before and after dinner, which is at 12:15. The plan is to have the three meals at equal distances apart; accordingly the supper call sounds at 5:30.

WAITING FOR THE DRILL CALL.

The men generally cut it rather short in order to have ample time to clean up and prepare for the function of the day, dress parade, which is quite a ceremony, every one in camp turning out to witness it, if not on duty or in the ranks. The dress parade is timed so that the evening gun will be fired as nearly as possible exactly at sun down. The Adjutant's call sounds at 6:30, and immediately afterwards, headed by the band, the battalions begin to march out into the field to take their places in the line which has been marked by the Adjutant. When they are all in place, the Adjutant, who is the showy man of the occasion, gives the signal to the drum-major, and he parades the band from its station on the right of the regiment along its entire front and back again to its place. Then there is the sound-off, and at its close, as soon as the last note reaches the ears of the men at the cannon at the guard-house, the evening gun is fired and the colors run down. It is quite an impressive ceremony, and it is noticed that no matter how often a person has witnessed it, there is an invariable turning of heads to catch the first sound of the cannon and to see the flag hauled down. The regiment is then turned over to the Colonel, who puts it through a few simple movements in the manual of arms. Then the regiment is dismissed, and there are sometimes a few manoeuvres by battalions or regiment; or, if it is Wednesday, the day before Governor's day, the regiment is generally marched in review, for practice, either before the Colonel or the United States officer inspecting the camp.

In some regiments guard-mounting is held immediately after parade, but in others it is after breakfast and before morning drill. If after parade, the spectators who crowded the foot of the incline towards the parade ground, generally remain to watch that very interesting ceremony. The new guard is then marched to the guard-house and the old guard relieved. There are a number of posts in the camp, and guard is marched all of the twenty-four hours, the rule being for one sentry to be two hours

on and four hours off, alternately. In charge of the guard, as far as instruction goes, is generally some staff officer of the regiment who is particularly well posted on guard duty, generally the Lieutenant-Colonel. He sees that they are acquainted with their instructions and attend to their duties in a military manner.

After dress parade there is a concert at the band-stand, and from then until tattoo, the men who are not on guard are allowed to follow their own inclinations, if in keeping with general good order and discipline. At 10:30 there is the sound of taps and all lights go out at once. After that there is no noise tolerated in camp and few have any desire to make any or disturb the peace in any way. There is just seven hours between taps and another day's hard work, and sleep is in demand.

CLOSING IN ON THE ENEMY.

Such is a day's work in camp, and only the actually sick can escape it. It is a life full of interest for those who have any enthusiasm for the work, and much can be and is learned during those six days.

On Thursday, however, of each week, the entire programme is changed. There is no drilling and little if any target practice. Only the guard keeps up its regular duties. Thursday is what is known as Governor's Day. A day given up to inspection, ceremony and visitors. Not that all is fun and Thursday a picnic-day. Far from it, and reveille is not a second later, nor is discipline in any way relaxed. The Governor, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard and his Staff, generally come in Wednesday afternoon. At the same time there is a considerable influx of visitors from different towns. The one ceremony of the morning is the inspection of the troops and the camp, by the United States officer, detailed by the government to inspect and report on the camp. This is generally held about 11 o'clock. The men are drawn up in full marching order, with their uniforms and accoutrements as clean

as time and a considerable amount of elbow-grease can make them. Then the government officer — this year Captain Charles Hobart, 3d Inf. U. S. A.— accompanied by the Adjutant-General of the State and other general officers, makes his rounds of inspec-

PREPARING FOR DRESS PARADE.

tion. The general condition of the regiment and of each company is noted, also the personal appearance of each man, the condition of the arms, the uniforms and military bearing. The examination is a very thorough one and generally lasts for several hours. But in order not to make it too fatiguing for the men, they are given

TROOP A ADVANCING.

rest when not actually being inspected and are dismissed as soon as they have been gone over.

In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, there comes the greatest ceremony of the week, the passing in review before the Governor and his Staff. The regiment is formed on

the parade ground as if for dress parade, but after it has been turned over to the Colonel by the Adjutant, he wheels it into column of companies, and, led by the band, the men march from their position on the field opposite the reviewing party, in the form of a large rectangle, past them, and so back to their original position. In the case of the larger regiments this means very nearly a half mile. And all the time the men are on their mettle, not a head must be turned, not a hand raised, everybody must be in step, with eyes to the front. The Governor stands in front of the reviewing party, immaculate in top hat, frock coat and kid gloves, with his Staff a few paces behind him, in their uniforms, in accord with the uniform of the regiment, undress or full dress. With the party is generally some distinguished person, an ex-Governor, United States officer, ex-officer of the National Guard, or some one to whom such an honor would not be amiss. The general officers of the regiment, and the company commanders and officers, salute in passing the Governor. After this ceremony there is generally some manoeuvres by the regiment, and the whole thing is sometimes watched by as many as a thousand spectators.

TROOP A DURING DRILL.

A DRIVER OF BATTERY A.

On Friday, again, every-

thing is changed; hard work is again the order of the day. The principal feature is a sham battle, in which both officers and men take a lively interest, and for which the work of the first three days of the week has prepared them. A part of the regiment is detailed to represent the enemy, and is hidden in the northern part of the Reservation, its central location and outposts being entirely unknown to the main body of troops, which is to surprise and take them prisoners if possible. The whole plan of campaign is carefully prepared by the army officers and the Colonel of the regiment, and at the school of the officers early in the morning the scheme is gone over in detail. When, as during the week when the Fourth Infantry is in camp, there is artillery and cavalry, the whole thing becomes more complicated and more instructive for the participants, and more interesting to the spectator. Twenty rounds of blank cartridges are dealt out to the men and they are instructed when to fire, and at the same time care for themselves, as if the ammunition of the enemy were of the ball variety. The fates of war are uncertain, and nowhere more so than in camp, for sometimes it is the enemy who escaped to the northern boundary of the Reservation, which is its place of safety, and sometimes even with prisoners from the larger force, and sometimes it is the enemy that is captured and brought triumphantly into camp. However this may be, there is nothing of play in it all, and it is gone about as seriously as if it were real war, making these manoeuvres among the most practically instructive of the week.

GETTING READY FOR MESS.

On Friday afternoon and Saturday morning there is battalion drill, with some volley firing by the companies, at 700, 800 and 1,000 yards, but all active military operations generally stop at about noon. During the afternoon camp is broken. The Quartermaster and his assistants have been busy during the morning in getting the baggage of the regiment down and aboard of the special train, and in leaving the camp in presentable condition for the regiment which may follow. The Paymaster comes in from Madison Friday evening, and during the morning the men are paid off in good

coin of the realm, from which the camp expenses are paid by the Captains. With flying colors and headed by the band the regiment passes out of camp Saturday afternoon, in perfect step and order, as it came in on Sunday. Once at the station the companies are quickly assigned to their coaches, and with little confusion the regiment is on board. The companies, one by one, are dropped off at their homes and there dismissed for the time being. The year's camp for them is over.

GOING HOME.

TARGET PRACTICE ON RANGE NO. 3, 100 YARDS, LOOKING TOWARDS THE BLUFFS.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF CAMP LIFE.

TROOP A.

BUT camp life also has its social features, which go to make the work easier and relieve the arduous routine of duty. The social part of life at the Camp Douglas Military Reservation never interferes with the primary object of military training, nor does it ever pass the bounds of good discipline.

While the sojourn of a regiment in camp no longer resembles in any way a giant and prolonged picnic, there is just enough time left for social affairs and a reasonable amount of fun and jollity. The National Guard goes into camp about the hottest season of the year, and many members take this opportunity of securing an annual vacation, with small or no damaging results to their pocket book, and for many this is the only relaxation from duty during the year. In truth it would be hard to find a more profitable manner of taking a summer outing. The story of miserable weather, rattle-snakes and swamps at the Military Reservation, has now too long been refuted to need any attention here whatsoever. These slanders were originated at the time the Reservation was purchased by the State, partly from ignorance and partly from malice, but they were such gross misrepresentations that they could not survive very long. As a matter of fact, as has already been gone into rather more extensively, the Reservation, from a sanitary and picturesque standpoint, is all that could be desired. The air is clear and dry, the temperature, in the summer months, rarely abnormally hot, and usually cool enough for heavy blankets during the night. The beautiful scenery around the location of the camp, the artistic placing of the tented camp itself, nestling in between a group of steep bluffs, the constant moving of troops and general air of military life, all have that peculiar and buoyant effect on the visitor which one never forgets.

For these and many other reasons, the Military Reservation at Camp Douglas is

A SNAP-SHOT SCENE IN CAMP.

peculiarly fitted to encourage that social side of camp life which is most to be desired, and to hold in check those other and undesirable elements which might enter into a gathering of several hundred men, no matter how severe the discipline. This has been proved by the fact that in the years that the different regiments of the State have encamped there, there has been no serious case of disorder in camp. The village of Camp Douglas itself, being such a distance away and so small a place, in no way affects the life in camp, indeed is rarely visited by the men except when on duty.

It is rather the rule than the exception for the officers to be accompanied by the women of their family, and a particular place in officers' row is assigned for their tents. Then again, Governor and Mrs. Peck have made it a practice to bring a party of young ladies with them each week during camp life, so that from Monday to Saturday there

BATTERY A IN ACTION.

is no lack of women's society. Governor's Day, Thursday of each week, is not only a military, but also a great social occasion. When Wednesday evening comes, friends begin to pour into camp, but the greatest crowd, of course, does not put in an appear-

ance until Thursday morning. Then they are arriving all day, until, at dress parade, the spectators that throng the slope from headquarters and company streets down to

THE CROWD ON GOVERNOR'S DAY.

the parade ground, far outnumber the men who take part in the ceremonies they have come to witness. Nor is this pilgrimage to camp confined to visitors from neighboring towns and cities. Friends of the different companies come from the most distant part of the State to see for themselves, and take a day's pride in the gallant institution too often made light of by the ignorant. Not only on Governor's Day, but during all the week, the ceremonies of dress parade and guard mount are made considerable social features, and even the most constant visitor to camp would as soon think of deliberately missing his dinner as

CLEANING UP FOR INSPECTION.

either one of these. The Adjutant's call is a signal for all other occupations to cease for the moment. Martial airs of a brass band in a city are difficult to ignore, but in camp they are simply irresistible. The most popular vantage ground from which to watch the different manoeuvres has always been Signal Rock, directly east from the usual parade ground, and on a fine evening many defy the steep climb to see the impressive sight below, the sun descending behind Chinaman's Rock and the flag go down at the sound of the sunset gun.

Each regiment brings with it to camp its band, usually immediately connected with the regiment, and after dress parade there is always a concert in the band-stand in front of Headquarters. This is again the sign for a social gathering, which lasts

TROOP A, DISMOUNTED, AT REST.

until tattoo is sounded. A few minutes later all is quiet and soldiers and guests are resting for another busy day.

There is always a lot of innate fun and healthy animal spirits in a lot of young men like those who form the Wisconsin National Guard, and these find vent during camp in different social organizations, many of which are carried back home and become the permanent means of fostering good-fellowship and bonds of intimate friendship. The Fourth Regiment, from Milwaukee, is probably more prolific in gatherings of this kind than the others, for many and evident reasons. The clubs, if they may be called such, have not only a social purpose for combining those who are congenial to one another, arranging harmless gatherings and "blow-outs," but many

have, as their principal code and law, the idea of aiding discipline and maintaining good order in camp. "The Neighbors," for instance, may be taken as a sample for this sort of thing. This organization is formed from members of Companies A, F and G, of the 4th Infantry. It has a little place of its own outside of the Reservation, called "The Neighbors' Acre," and there the ceremonies of initiation and other forms are gone through with, but any member who becomes boisterous and whose conduct is prejudicial to good order and discipline, is at once expelled.

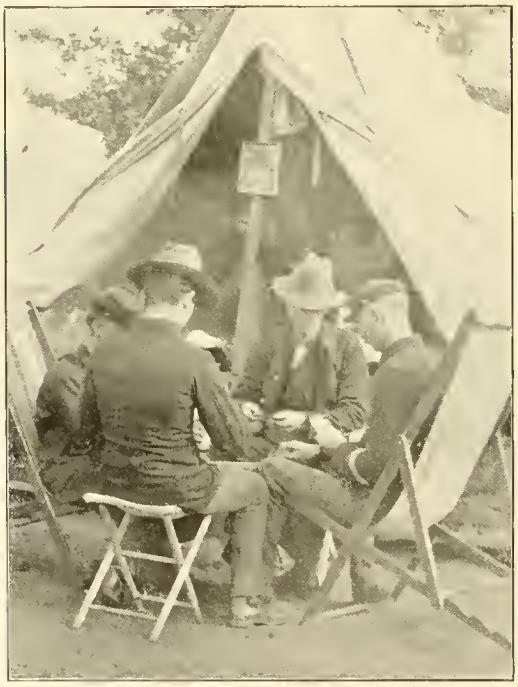
The most extensive organization, however, which flourishes in the Wisconsin National Guard, is, without doubt, the Paster Club. This was founded soon after the

A PICTURESQUE VIEW OF CAMP.

choice of the property at Camp Douglas as the Military Reservation, and the founder was Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. A., the father of rifle-practice in the Wisconsin National Guard. The club takes its name from the little stickers that are used to paste over holes made by the rifle-bullets in the targets, and the motto, repeated on all possible occasions, gives the purpose of the club. It is that "Rifles are made to shoot, rather than to drill with." The gatherings, always held once a year at camp and sometimes oftener, have been always presided over by Capt. Reade, the Grand High Paster. They are purely social in their nature, no business being done except the initiation of candidates to Pasterdom, which is performed by putting a black paster somewhere on the new member's face

after he has declared to be in accord with the one great principle of the club. Then there is the cry: "Brother Pasters, what is the word?" and it comes, "P-A-S-T-E-R, PASTER." Then the ceremony over, the candidate is given but one warning, that should his paster come off during the session, by accident or design, he will be pasted by every other member present. The headquarters of the Paster Club are in one room of the Range-house, where all documents are kept firmly tacked to the walls. It is one of the sights of camp to look over the letters and pictures, and above all, the signatures of the members and their totems, done in pencil on the soft pine partitions.

So much for the social side of camp life. It is but incidental to a week of hard work and but makes it easier. It never goes too far nor is it allowed to interfere with the more serious part of life on the Reservation. It is merely an agreeable compliment to what is otherwise a rather serene tour of duty.



OFF DUTY.

CHAPTER V.

TARGET PRACTICE.

COL. GURDON H. WINSOR.
GEN. INSPECTOR SMALL ARMS' PRACTICE.

AT the Second Annual Convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, held at Madison, Feb. 14, 1883, Lieutenant F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., himself an acknowledged authority on the subject, read a paper on "Rifle Practice." This was the first awakening the National Guard of the State had to that idea subsequently laid down and maintained with such enthusiasm by Captain Philip Reade, U. S. A., the real father of rifle instruction in the Wisconsin National Guard, that "rifles are primarily to shoot with, secondly to drill with, and the lowest use to which they can be put is for display purposes." Lieutenant Boutelle's paper was a revelation to many of the officers present. Prior to that time little or no attention had been given to systematic rifle practice in the National Guard. There was no uniform system of instruction, often no instruction whatsoever, and if it happened that certain members of a company could hit what they shot at at 200 yards, it was because they had practiced on deer or bear, and that with every other rifle but the regulation Springfield. Indeed, so deficient was the National Guard of Wisconsin (and it was not alone in the National Guards of the country) that Adjutant-General Chapman wrote in his report, Sept. 30, 1884: "The weak point in the instruction of our State force is in the matter of rifle practice. It can be safely said that not one man in twenty has any fair knowledge of the shooting qualities of his rifle." These were certainly strong words, and from one perfectly familiar with the Guards in every respect, but the actual condition of affairs seems to have warranted them.

Again, in January, 1887, at the Sixth Annual Convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, Captain Philip Reade, an enthusiast on the subject of rifle

practice, and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Division of the Missouri, read a most interesting paper on "Rifle Practice," and with such enthusiasm was his essay received, that on the following day he was asked to give a talk, before all the members present, on the subject of primary rifle instruction—that is, gallery work and the elements of sighting, etc. These two talks were, without doubt, the starting point of rifle work in Wisconsin, and it was about Captain Reade's first introduction to the officers and men of the Wisconsin National Guard, whom he has served so faithfully ever since, and by whom he is held in such reverence and esteem. Of the effect of Captain Reade's work that year, Captain Graham, Inspector of Small Arms' Practice of the Third Regiment, wrote, in a most admirable paper, the next season, the following:

TARGET PRACTICE AT 200 YARDS.

When, five years ago, Lieutenant Boutelle read before this convention his paper on rifle practice, he awoke in the breast of many a company commander an ardent desire to put into practice his instructions, and in many an armory the gallery target and outfit recommended by him has ever since held its place; but the practical results were meager, and for four years longer, behind Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, and nearly every other Northern State, the National Guard of Wisconsin confined its use of the rifle to the Manual of Arms. It remained for Lieutenant Reade, by his admirable paper of last winter, complete even to detail, primer-like in its simplicity, yet glowing with the enthusiasm of the specialist, to kindle anew the embers and to fan into a flame our zeal for instruction in the great use for which the rifle was intended, and hereafter Wisconsin will be represented at the gatherings of those skilled in the use of the military rifle.

That year Captain Reade was detailed by the War Department for service with the Wisconsin National Guard, in relation to rifle practice, and he went to the camp of the Third Regiment at Menominee, and literally went to work in his shirt-sleeves, surrounded by a crowd of young fellows, detailed from each company, teaching them the elements of rifle work. He visited other regiments during the season, and his work

was productive of many good results. Major-General George Crook, at the earnest solicitation of the officers of the Guard, who had listened to his papers on the subject of rifle practice, ordered Captain Reade to the encampment of the Third, from June 12 to June 15. His purpose was to instruct a few selected men who might afterwards act as company instructors. About forty men were taken into his care for this time. There were preparatory drills, estimating distances, firing with reduced charges, firing with blank-cartridges, and individual skirmish practice. As Captain Reade says in his report of the encampment:

Every effort was made to impress the men with the knowledge of the fact that the rudiments of successful range firing can be acquired without any facilities or conveniences, or buildings, or "range," other than those open at all times and places to every company of the State National Guard.

TWO POSITIONS AT 300 YARDS.

Heretofore there had been a general opinion, in a vague way, that unless a complete range, with unlimited ammunition, was provided, no practical instruction with the Springfield rifle could be accomplished. Captain Reade also instructed the men to act as scorers and to announce the shots made, and if misses, the nature of them — too high, too low, to the side, etc. It was discovered in this instruction that many men who, through practice of one kind and another, had become fairly proficient in fixed distance firing, were woefully deficient at skirmish runs, which, after all, is the important thing as far as actual warfare is concerned.

Captain Reade subsequently visited the camp of the Fourth Regiment (then a battalion), and went through practically the same course of instruction. There were two men each from Companies A, B, C and D, and several volunteers, making altogether some fifteen men. In this camp the custom of reading out the scores at dress parade was first established, a practice which has been continued ever since. Of the work of Captain Reade, at these camps, General Chapman said: "I confess I am without words to express my appreciation of the real worth to our State force of this

course of instruction under Lieutenant Reade. I am confident that in no other way could we have obtained such good at so little cost."

Such enthusiasm had been aroused by this preliminary work in rifle instruction that a great step forward was attempted. This was nothing more nor less than a rifle camp at the Reservation near Camp Douglas, which, through the efforts of a few officers, had recently been purchased, with the intention of turning it over to the State as soon as an appropriation could be passed by the Legislature. September 3, 1888, Adjutant-General Chapman issued the order for the camp. It stated that a camp of instruction in rifle practice would be established near Camp Douglas, Wis., September 17 to 22 inclusive, 1888, and that the camp was to be known as Camp "Philip Reade," in honor of the man who had done so much for rifle work in the State. There was a detail sent from each company and the camp was placed in command of Major T. J.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT 300 YARDS.

George. Captain Graham was appointed Executive Range Officer. The range officers were Captain Winsor, Captain McNeil, Captain Seaman and Captain Doe. Major Curran was Quartermaster and Ordnance Officer and Captain Ludington, Commissary. This tour of duty, as stated in the order, was mainly for instruction and intended to pave the way for annual State competitions.

A pit, or markers' shelter, of the conventional cross-section, 300 feet long, was constructed, eight revolving "Laidley" targets were erected, and a standard 600-yard range put in fairly good order. Everything was in shape, and firing began fourteen days after the order had been issued. Captain Reade was in charge of the camp of instruction. Considerable credit belongs to Captain George Graham, Major T. J. George and Captain George J. Schoeffel, for the work that was done in getting the camp in shape.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE.

THIRD INFANTRY, U. S. A.

SHOOTING "LYING PRONE" AT 600 YARDS.

Several medals were offered for this first competition, including the "Fortrie" Medal, yet being contested for, the gift of Sen. John L. Mitchell. When the camp was over, Adjutant-General Chapman, enthusiastic of the results, wrote:

It is now necessary that a very considerable portion of the individual instruction of the soldier should be in the line of rifle firing. Without it the man cannot hope to develop, even approximately, the full power of his weapon. * * * All that is now needed is a good supply of ammunition and suitable and safe ranges to enable our citizen soldiers to fit themselves to use these weapons effectively. These are absolute necessities, without which Wisconsin cannot keep pace with other States in this vital requisite of soldierly training.

He also recommended that at all future regimental encampments, each man should have a chance to shoot at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, and that he should have previous instruction in a gallery. He recommended, as a further encouragement to rifle work, that the State give financial and other aid to civilian rifle clubs, as is done in other countries.

The result of the first rifle camp was most encouraging. There was one man present from each company in the State, and under the circumstances some very fair scores were made, although it was more of a camp of instruction than anything else. In company competition, two men represented each command, each man firing ten shots at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. The result was as follows:

Company I, 3d Regiment, -	326	Battery, - - - - - -	289
Company C, 1st Regiment, -	306	Company E, 2d Regiment, -	262
Company E, 3d Regiment, -	304	Company C, 3d Regiment, -	258
Company K, 3d Regiment, -	296	Company G, 2d Regiment, -	257
Company D, 3d Regiment, -	291	Company C, 2d Regiment, -	257

Private F. L. French, Company I, 3d Regiment, made the highest score: 37, 37, 47, 47; a total of 168.

In the regimental competition, each man fired ten shots at 500 and 600 yards. Owing to the lack of time, there was no shooting at 200 and 500 yards in this event. The result follows:

Regiment.	Men.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	Per Cent.
Third	10	194	343	537	71.6
First	9	152	323	475	70.3
Second	8	118	274	392	65.3
Fourth	6	56	113	169	37.3
	33	520	1,053	1,573	63.5

The officers present also engaged in a contest at all the ranges, in which Captain D. W. Cheney came out ahead. He scored 21, 19, 18, 23—81 out of a possible 100. Lieutenant W. A. Grimmer, Lieutenant T. A. Thorbus, Captain M. A. Newman, Captain G. H. Winsor, Lieutenant R. A. Richards, Colonel W. H. Patton, Lieutenant Andrew Kluppak, Captain George A. Ure, Captain G. H. McNeil and Captain H. M. Seaman, also took part, and ranked in the order given.

The camp over, the men returned to their regiments and companies, like so many disciples, filled with enthusiasm for rifle shooting and practical instruction, and convinced that the Springfield was not such a bad weapon for hitting purposes after all. Adjutant-General Chapman was present during the encampment and lent his aid and encouragement in many ways. At that time it must not be understood that the ranges and appliances were in anything like the condition that the men find them to-day. Very little of the underbrush had been cleared away, and the Reservation was more or less of a wilderness. Still tremendous good had been accomplished in a direction where the National Guard of Wisconsin had always been deficient, and a permanent start was made towards uniform instruction in that purpose of the rifle for which it was originally constructed.

KANE AND TUCKER, AT 600 YARDS.

The effect of the rifle camp in 1888 was such, that the Adjutant-General of the State felt called upon to note, in his report two years later, that such widespread interest in small arms' firing was so suddenly developed by the

A SHAVE IN CAMP.

purchase of the permanent camping grounds near Camp Douglas, and the facilities there for target work, that the State had found it necessary to curtail expenses in other lines of improvement on the Reservation, and use all the money it possibly could towards improving the ranges, acquiring ammunition to meet the demands of the Guard in this particular. Under this expense, the Reservation acquired such a reputation for excellent ranges, that, both in 1889 and in 1890, the Annual Competitions of the Division of the Missouri were held there, and in this latter year the shooting of the United States Army Team and the Cavalry Competition was also held there. During both these seasons the Guard also took a most lively interest in rifle practice, and for the first time there was systematic instruction given the different regiments in this particular. Both in 1889 and 1890, Captain Philip Reade was ordered to serve with the Wisconsin National Guard in camp, and to give instruction in target practice, and under his tuition some wonderful results were accomplished. During these seasons no practicable effort to advance this branch of a soldier's equipment for actual service was omitted by either Captain Reade or the regimental inspectors of small arms' practice. The standard was made the same as in the United States army. Weapon, ammunition, distance, objectives, qualifications for sharp-shooter and marksman were identical, and these latter so much higher than was at that time customary among the National Guards of the country, that decorations were exceedingly rare. In 1889, three men qualified as sharp-shooters and fifteen as marksmen. In 1890 the figures were twenty-eight and thirty.

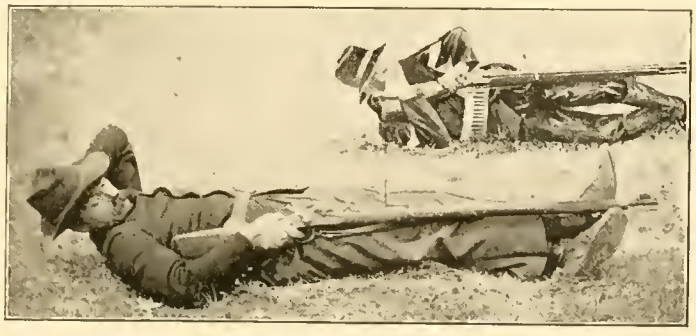
As an instance of what had been accomplished in two years, it may not be out of place to quote some results of the encampment of 1890, as far as rifle work is concerned. Below are given the figures of the number of men in camp from each regi-

ment, the number that shot at all four ranges of 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards; the number that were allowed to shoot at less and those that did not shoot at all; also the number of men that, from some reason or other, failed to shoot on the skirmish runs. The table is as follows:

Regiment.	Men in Camp.	Shot at 4 Ranges.	Less than 4 Ranges.	Did Not Shoot.	Did Not Skirmish.
First	342	172	77	93	231
Second	524	154	5	365	365
Third	423	363	38	22	86
Fourth	294	189	74	31	71
Squadron	40	.....	39	1	17

The great number of men in the Second Regiment that had no practice at all, is accounted for by the fact that they did not camp on the State Reservation until two years later, and the town whose guests they were that year evidently did not have very elaborate range facilities.

The next important step forward in the matter of target practice, was the formation of a Military Rifle Association among the neighboring States of the Northwest, and in this Wisconsin, for so many years behind these same neighbors, took a foremost hand. In the fall of 1889, a call was issued to the Adjutant-Generals of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana, expressing a desire that "a plan might be devised, whereby its National Guard and that of the neighboring States could be brought to pursue a substantially similar course of instruction and practice in the important matter of small arms' firing, with similar rules for qualifications as sharp-shooters and marksmen, or otherwise, including some scheme for annual or bi-annual inter-State competition by riflemen, selected upon the basis of actual and current performance in the line of prescribed duty, much as in the regular army." The call met the approval of those to whom it was addressed, and a meeting was accordingly held in Chicago, in January, 1890. Representatives were present from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota, and encouraging letters were received from officers of the Indiana and Iowa National Guards, who were unable to be present. At this meeting the "Military Rifle Asso-



TWO OTHER POSITIONS AT 600 YARDS.

ciation of the National Guard of the Northwest" was formed, and the membership limited to the Adjutant-Generals and Inspectors of Small Arms' Practice of the several States included in the call.

The fall of that same year witnessed the First Inter-State Rifle Contest in which Wisconsin had taken part. It was held at the Reservation at Camp Douglas, from September 8 to September 12. Ten men from each State, chosen from the various regimental teams, were the contestants, and the event caused widespread interest among the National Guard. Although Wisconsin did not come out at the head of the list, as might have been expected, still the record made was an enviable one, considering the short time devoted to rifle practice. The scores, as officially announced, were as follows: Minnesota, 2,384; Wisconsin, 2,378; Illinois, 2,366; Iowa, 2,296; Michigan, 2,225. Of the twelve best scores, Wisconsin made five, Minnesota three, Illinois two and Iowa and Michigan each one. The following table gives the scores made by the Wisconsin team, at fixed distances and skirmish, as well as the relative position of each man in the fifty contestants:

Name.	Fixed Distance.	Skirmish.	Total.	Relative Rank.
Sergt. E. K. Erwin	162	99	261	5
Lieut. W. W. Warren	171	88	259	6
Lieut. T. J. Rogers	153	105	258	7
Lieut. C. E. Fero	153	104	257	8
Lieut. W. A. Grimmer	157	92	249	11
Sergt. James Gibson	144	100	244	15
Sergt. W. P Ashley	140	84	224	34
Capt. W. F. Winsor	143	72	215	42
Priv. M. W. Burns	161	52	213	44
Priv. R. A. Kane	158	40	198	47

Private Kane has since risen to be one of the best shots in the entire National Guard. There was some dispute before the contest, over the Washburn trophy, previously contested for by Minnesota and Wisconsin, and both States agreed to have the award depend on the outcome of this shoot. Of course it went to Minnesota. Governor Hoard, as a further encouragement to individual work, put up a handsome gold trophy, to go to the individual man making the highest score. Sergeant Schuky, of Iowa, with a total of 270, won the prize. Captain Reade was in charge of the camp and contests. The result of this inter-State affair was, that the Legislature was asked for an appropriation of $1,500, to take a rifle team to other States for the contests, as it was evident that the contests could not always be held on our grounds.

That, however, the National Guard of the State was yet far from perfection, as far as rifle practice goes, in 1890, is shown in the report of Colonel Mason, U. S. A., who

in that year was detailed to inspect the Guard. He felt called upon to say in his official report:

> Some of the time was wasted and the ammunition thrown away, owing to lack of previous instruction in the company armories of the men, in sighting, drill and gallery practice. * * * Gallery practice is observed in some degree throughout the year. I do not understand that it is practiced by all the companies, nor that the instruction is thorough in all cases.

RETURNING FROM TARGET PRACTICE.

From 1890 to 1894, the impetus given to small arms' practice in the State has not been allowed to die out, and it has, indeed, been made the prominent feature of camp life, and many a company is justly proud of its home range and rifle gallery. The results are easily seen in the scores made on the Reservation ranges. During the past season of 1894, but a very small percentage of the men in each regiment did not have a chance to shoot, at least at the 200-yard range, and many of those that were found deficient at this distance, were given a chance to familiarize themselves with their weapons at fifty and 100 yards, thus giving them more confidence in themselves and a desire to improve. The idea is growing more and more in favor that it is better to spend a lot of ammunition and time in making the great mass of the men fair shots, than in turning out a small class of experienced marksmen, and to this end almost all the work in camp is devoted.

The plan, as now practiced, is to give every man not in active duty in other directions, a chance to shoot. One battalion of a regiment is taken out at a time. The men are divided into shooting squads, and if the battalion is a very large one it is divided into two parties, one on each of the best ranges. The men then fire each ten shots at 200 yards, and then retire to give place to the others of their squad. If a man fails to score twenty at 200 yards, he is dropped out. When all have finished at 200 yards, firing is begun at 300 yards. Here the scores of the two distances are

added together, and if a man makes less than forty at the two, he is dropped out. That is, if he, for instance, makes thirty at 200 yards and nine at 300, his total is thirty-nine, which bars him from going back. Should he, however, make twenty-two, for example, at 200, and but eighteen at 300, his score would be sufficient to allow him to shoot at 500 and 600 yards. Beyond 300 yards all the contestants remaining shoot at both 500 and 600 yards. Then the highest seventy are selected and they make the skirmish runs, and from these the highest ten, after a further contest, constitute the regimental team. The four regimental teams, after the regular regimental encampments are over, meet again on the Reservation, at what is known as the "Rifle Camp," and contest for places on the State team for inter-State contests. By this plan, men who have had such little instruction that they cannot make twenty out of a possible fifty at 200 yards, are at once eliminated and turned over for further practice in the art of sighting, etc., at shorter ranges, and no unnecessary ammunition is wasted, while the more expert are given an opportunity to get further practice. The scores made at both the preliminary shooting and the contest for places on the regimental and State teams, are kept in a most accurate and complete manner by the Regimental Inspector of Small Arms' Practice, and by the General Inspector. They are consolidated, averages for company and regiment are deducted, and from these reports made to the Adjutant-General.

Marksmen, sharp-shooters and distinguished marksmen, a class recently established in accordance with a practice that obtains in the army, are determined by a certain percentage that it is necessary to reach, and are announced each year by the Adjutant-General. A complete list of the men so honored will be found in the Appendix. They wear a special badge of honor.

There are various medals and trophies offered each year, and these lend spice to individual, company and regimental contests.

CHAPTER VI.

ACTIVE SERVICE OF THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

CAPTAIN ELLIS SIGHTING A GATLING GUN.

IT has been the good fortune of the State of Wisconsin, that it has rarely been necessary to call upon the National Guard to aid the civil authorities in the quelling of riots, or other internal disturbances. Although, in many instances, calls for this purpose have been made on the various Governors, in the majority of cases cool heads have prevailed and bloodshed spared. In only one case was there any serious conflict, and then the behavior of the Commander-in-Chief and the forces under his command, were such as to deserve and bring forth the unstinted praise of the entire country. I refer to the Milwaukee Riots of the spring of 1886. In the putting down of that trouble, Governor Rusk made a reputation which has been frequently recalled in later years, and particularly during the Railroad Riots in Chicago and elsewhere during the past summer.

During all the spring of 1886 there had been considerable labor agitation, decidedly tinged with anarchy, all over the country. Mass meetings were being held and the great Eight-hour Movement was on foot. Foreign anarchists saw in these signs a chance to further their objects, and the red flag and incendiary speeches were often a part of the meetings of orderly organized labor. Milwaukee had its share, although up to the first days of May there had been nothing to excite the opposition of the authorities. Chicago, however, was come to be the "cyclone center of anarchy," and Milwaukee was on the outer edge of the storm. The latter days of April were

full of unrest on the part of the laboring masses. The works of the Plankinton Packing Co. were shut down, as well as those of various smaller institutions. Those who were honestly contented and ready to work, were driven away by mobs or threatened by their emissaries. It was against the big Allis and Bay View plants that most of their spleen was directed. On Sunday, May 2, there was an immense eight-hour-day parade in Milwaukee, in which some 4,000 men took part, and on Monday morning a mob of some 1,500 men went to the West Milwaukee shops of the St. Paul road and forced the operatives there, some 1,800 in number, to lay down their tools. This was a warning of things to come. The Governor was notified that trouble was expected and the National Guard troops were held in readiness. Monday evening the Governor, accompanied by his Adjutant-General, arrived in Milwaukee from Madison on a special train. A consultation was held that night at the Plankinton House, between the Governor, Mayor Wallber, Sheriff Paschen and Chief-of-Police Ries. The various companies in the city were notified that, in case of an emergency, the riot alarm (five double strokes) would be rung from every fire bell in the city, and, indeed, many of the men had been sleeping at the armories for some days past. At 8:30 the following morning, Tuesday, the expected alarm rang out. The Mayor and Sheriff knew that there was to be trouble on the South Side, and were convinced that the forces at their disposal would be insufficient. They requested State aid. Company A was the first to form at the Broadway Armory, and in less than forty minutes was joined by Company D. Companies B and C reported by telephone from their armories that they were ready. The Light Horse Squadron, under Captain Schoeffel, was already assembled and waiting for orders. Twenty rounds of ball cartridges were issued to each man. At the same time the following telegram was sent to all company commanders of the First Regiment: "Order for active service possible; notify men to be ready to respond quickly, if ordered."

This telegram was followed later by orders to Captains Solliday and Helm, of Company I, Second Regiment, and Company I, First Regiment, respectively, to report with their commands at Milwaukee as soon as possible. Orders were also issued to Lieutenant W. B. Roberts, commanding the First Light Battery, to assemble thirty men of the command at the armory and report to Colonel Charles King, who was to assume command of the Squadron and Battery. Difficulties were now threatening at Bay View, and at 10:35 orders were issued to Major George P. Traeumer, commanding the Fourth battalion, to take his command there at once by the Northwestern railway, and to report to the Sheriff. The Battery, under an escort of cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Auer, also brought their guns from the Farwell Avenue to the Broadway Armory. Before noon the Adjutant-General had telegraphed to every com-

JEREMIAH M. RUSK,

EX-GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

pany commander in the First Regiment to bring his command to Milwaukee at once, supplied with ball-cartridges. At 3 o'clock, Companies F, G and I of the First, and Company I of the Second Regiment, arrived at the St. Paul Depot and were at once escorted to the armory. Colonel Lewis was ordered to take command of the entire First Regiment and Company I of the Second, and the following disposition of the troops was determined on and carried out during the afternoon: Colonel Lewis took up his headquarters at the Broadway Armory, and commanded the reserve there of Companies F, G, H and I, First Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. LaGrange, with

A COMPANY INSPECTION.

Companies E and K, First Regiment, was stationed at the Allis works. Major Allan F. Caldwell commanded the posts at the West Milwaukee shops of the St. Paul road, with Companies C and D of the First Regiment. The Fourth Battalion, with Companies A and B of the First Regiment, were stationed at Bay View, in accordance with the order already mentioned.

It was about 10:30 that the Fourth Battalion, under Major Traeumer, took the special train for the scene of the most active disturbance at Bay View. Companies A and D were joined at the Elizabeth Street Station by Company C, and Company B arrived there about an hour later. As soon as the men got off the train they were met with jeers and curses and a shower of stones and sticks from the rioters. Captain Borchardt was struck on the side of the head with a stone, but fortunately was but

slightly injured. The companies were marched through the crowd to the front of the mill-yard. The riot act had already been read by the Sheriff, but without result. Company B, the last to arrive, was followed into the mill-yard with a volley of scrap-iron and a few revolver shots were fired, when the rearmost men of the company, without proper order, turned and fired over the heads of the crowd. No one was injured. Company A was then stationed about fifty yards inside the main gate, Companies B and C along the south, and Company D along the north fence. The afternoon was spent by the mob in throwing stones over the fence at the men, but there was no active movement on their part until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when two box-cars were set on fire. Company A was ordered out and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, and arresting a few of the mob.

JUST OFF INSPECTION.

All this time the men on duty had had nothing to eat, but about 8 o'clock potions of hot coffee, bread and sausage were distributed. At 9 o'clock the two companies from the First Regiment arrived, Company A under command of Captain Newman, and Company B under Captain Frederick H. Koebelin. That night a detail of sixteen men from each company guarded the temporary camp. Although the night was without stirring events, it was very cold, and the National Guard suffered a great deal of discomfort from the lack of blankets and overcoats.

That night occurred the Haymarket riots in Chicago, in which several policemen were killed, as the result of incendiary anarchist speeches; the city was in an uproar and the police well nigh overcome. The tidings of this anarchist propaganda reaching the Milwaukee brethren in the morning, incited them to make a more formidable display, and at 8:30 word reached Major Traeumer that a mob, between 1,500 and 2,000 strong, was gathering at the Polish Church, corner of Grove and Mitchell streets, and was advancing up South Bay Street, determined to clean out the militia, and set fire to the mills. The mob seemed to be without a leader, but at its head was a tri-colored flag, borne by one Casimir Dudek. Major Traeumer ordered the long-roll

sounded, and the line of troops was quickly formed, with Company A on the left and Company B immediately on its right. Major Traeumer allowed the mob to approach a certain distance, and then advancing, waived his hand and sword for them to halt, but without avail. Major Traeumer was merciful. Had they been allowed to come much nearer the slaughter would have been terrible. Seeing that they were bent on destruction of life and property and would take no warning, when they were about 250 yards off Major Traeumer gave Company A of the Fourth, and Company B of the First, the command to fire. It was instantly obeyed and seeing the effect of the first volley, the command, "Cease Firing," was given. When the smoke cleared away, a number of the rioters were found lying on the ground, either dead or wounded, and the balance were crawling and running to places of safety. But they did not run far, and, dazed by the unexpected action of the soldiers, but still full of fight, assembled at the yards of Hendee & Co. Major Traeumer, seeing this, ordered the gates of the mill-yard thrown open, and crossing the bridge, the command was formed in line of battle. The mob, now thoroughly frightened, broke ranks and fled. The action of Major Traeumer was immediately reported to the Governor, through Adjutant Falk, who, in return, received the characteristic command that should the mob appear again, to "fight them." The effect of that one volley was five killed and four wounded. Dudek, who had carried the flag, had been evidently the mark of more than one rifle, for when picked up it was found that he had been hit in the arm and his lower jaw had been carried away by two bullets. Doubtless many others were slightly injured, but were hurried away and cared for by their friends. A sad feature of the encounter was the killing of a man who took no part in the disturbances, but was in his garden some distance off. The Mayor had, however, the previous day, issued two proclamations, urging all peaceful citizens to remain at home and keep away from the scenes of the troubles.

There were several false alarms that afternoon and evening, and the line was formed three different times to repel an attack, but the mob did not show up. The men were quartered that night in the engine-room, box cars and round-house, and although the night was cold, were more comfortable. The Commissary Department, thanks to Captain Falk, was now in better running order, and the men more contented. Nothing of importance happened the following day, and the trip of Governor Rusk in an open carriage, under an escort of the Light Horse Squadron, through the riotous district, convinced him that the trouble was over there.

There was an unruly gathering that morning, May 5th, at Sixth Street, and Colonel Lewis, with Companies G, H and I, of the First Regiment, went there to assist the dispersing of the crowd, which was done without violence, and at noon the

men were returned to the Armory. As a further precaution, however, against any renewed outbreak on the part of the mob, Colonel Patton, of the Second Regiment, and all the company commanders, were notified to be ready for active service at any moment; but they were never needed. Governor Rusk requested from the War Department, and was at once expressed from the Rock Island arsenal, 50,000 ball-cartridges.

During that afternoon there were various reports of the mob's intended movement towards the West Milwaukee Shops and the Stock Yards, and everything was got

SKIRMISHERS ADVANCING.

ready to receive them. At 2 o'clock they were reported at the Milwaukee Garden, and Colonel King was ordered there with Companies G and H, First Regiment and the Squadron. They returned to the Armory at 4:30, everything being then quiet. Rumors were also rife that an attempt was to be made to burn the residence of Major Traeumer, and a guard of twelve men from the Battery, under Sergeant Dally, was stationed there until relieved on May 8, at the request of Major Traeumer himself.

There was no further disturbances of any magnitude, and gradually the air began to clear, and as fast as possible the commands were relieved. Lieutenant-Colonel Grange, with Companies F, G and H, First Regiment, relieved the Fourth battalion at Bay View, and it was dismissed. On May 10, Companies E, F, G and H, First Regiment, Company I, Second Regiment, the Squadron and Battery were relieved from duty. The following day Companies C, D, I and K, were also relieved. Companies A and B remained at Bay View until the 13th, when they also were dismissed

and the campaign was over. It is pleasant to note that through the co-operation of State Treasurer McFetridge, the men received their pay before leaving Milwaukee.

General Chapman, in his next report, drew many inferences from the work of the National Guard during the trouble, and made a strong appeal for more thorough equipment for the men and better pay. What he thought of the performance of the National Guard in those trying days, can best be learned from the following abstract from a General Order issued by him, May 15, 1886:

The Commander-in-Chief takes pleasure in expressing to the officers and men of the Wisconsin National Guard, recently on duty in Milwaukee, his high appreciation of the promptness, efficiency and faithfulness with which they responded to his order to active service. Called as you were from the varied occupations of civil life, at a moment's notice, you furnished with almost incredible celerity the solid, soldierly, disciplined force, without which your Commander-in-Chief would have been unable to restore the reign of law and order to the commercial metropolis of our State. * * * The events of the past few days have demonstrated that Wisconsin has the well-regulated militia necessary to the security of a free State.

On three other occasions, once before and twice afterwards, has serious trouble been threatened which necessitated the calling out of troops. The first occasion was during the troubles at Eau Claire, the so-called "Saw-Dust War" of 1881, when the Governor called out 250 men. The call was issued at 4:30 one afternoon and the men reached the scene of the trouble at noon of the next day. Eight companies from the old First and Fourth battalions were ordered out, and so well did they respond, that many more than 250 men actually took the field. Three days later all signs of trouble disappeared, and the men returned home.

Late in the evening of July 19, 1889, Governor Hoard received messages from the Mayor of Superior, and the Sheriff of Douglas County, requesting the presence of a company of the National Guard, saying that they were unable to preserve peace and protect property. Company E, Third Regiment, Eau Claire, under command of Captain H. B. McMaster, were at once ordered to proceed to the scene of the trouble and report to the Mayor. Quartermaster-General Griffin was also dispatched there to represent the Governor. Although the message did not reach Eau Claire until 1 o'clock the next morning, forty-nine officers and men left the city for Superior at 4 A. M. The presence of the men had the desired effect, serious rioting was stopped, and there was no further destruction of property. A General Order issued by the Adjutant-General some time afterwards says:

Most happily bloodshed was avoided, but the power and dignity of the military arm of the State were manifest, and thus aided, the civil authorities were enabled to reinstate order

in place of chaos, and law in place of mob rule; demonstrating, once again, the wisdom of establishing and maintaining an efficient body of well-instructed and properly disciplined State troops, and once again warning all persons that Wisconsin can and will protect its citizens in their right to labor as and when and where they choose.

THE SIGNAL CORPS ON "SIGNAL ROCK."

In July of the past year, when the great Railroad Strike of the American Railway Union was at its height, trouble was threatened at Spooner, a little railroad town on the line of the Omaha road. The Sheriff of the County claimed to be powerless, trains were being delayed, and traffic of all kinds was nearly stopped. Destruction of railroad property was also threatened. The Governor, through Adjutant-General Falk, wired to several companies nearest to that point to prepare for active duty, and they were held for several days in their armories ready for the command to march. Governor Peck, however, determined to satisfy himself that all other means had been exhausted, and was loath to increase the excitement of the men by the presence of the National Guard. He accordingly sent Quartermaster-General Auer to the scene. He held various consultations with the men, and the outcome was that all disturbances stopped and the men went back to work.

But work in suppressing insurrections and riots of this kind is not the only field of action for the National Guard. There are many other fields of duty, and as examples, two very widely divergent ones may be cited. On July 23, 1881, Captain T. J. George, of the Ludington Guards, then a Cavalry company, was ordered to report to the Sheriff of Pepin County to assist him in capturing the Williams Brothers, the murderers of the under-Sheriff of Dunn and the Sheriff of Pepin County. The

country was scoured from ten to twenty miles in every direction, but the men were never captured.

The night of October 28, 1892, there was a fire in the Third Ward of the city of Milwaukee, which rendered 400 families homeless, and consumed over $5,000,000 of property. Quartermaster-General Falk, then Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, that night ordered out his command, which was on duty even all the next day in preserving property, controlling the crowds and patroling the immense area over which the flames had burned. They did splendid service. The Adjutant-General issued an order a few days later commending their conduct, complimenting General Falk, and commending Robert Winters, of Company E, "for intrepidity in rescuing, at great personal risk, a mother and her children from their burning home."

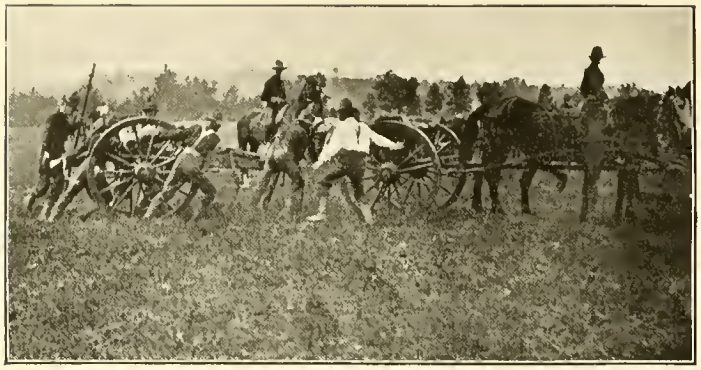
CHAPTER VII.

THE WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

REST DURING DRILL.

ONE of the most important factors in the progress of the Wisconsin National Guard, during the last ten years, has been the organization known as the Wisconsin National Guard Association. This is mainly composed of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard. It was first organized in 1882 by General Chapman, who, soon after he became Adjutant-General of the State, conceived the idea of bringing around him at least once a year all the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, or at least as many as could conveniently come, to discuss National Guard matters in general, and the wants of the Wisconsin National Guard in particular. Four informal gatherings were held, however, before a permanent organization was effected. It was at Madison, in 1886, that a Committee on Constitution was appointed, consisting of Colonel Charles King, Colonel M. T. Moore, Colonel Samuel J. Lewis, Major George P. Traeumer, Captain O. F. Weaver and Captain George J. Schoeffel. The next day, January 28, the committee reported, and the organization known as The National Guard Association of the State of Wisconsin was formed. General Chapman was elected President, and as such presided at the annual meetings up to and including that of 1892, when he insisted upon resigning, and the then Adjutant-General, General Doe, was elected to fill his place, and, upon his resignation to become Assistant Secretary of War, General Falk, the present President, was elected.

The place of meeting up to 1890 was Madison, but since that time the gatherings have been held in Milwaukee. They have usually taken place some time in January



"LIMBER FRONT."

or February, and the members make every effort to be present. As an evidence of this, it can be stated that at the 1894 meeting no less than 137 officers were present throughout the proceedings. The meetings last from two to three days, and there is usually quite an elaborate programme prepared in advance. The President arranges for a number of papers on interesting and instructive subjects in connection with National Guard matters. Then there is usually a banquet or some military entertainment. Prominent United States officers in the vicinity are invited, and there are often half a dozen present, in addition to National Guard officers from the neighboring States.

At the first meeting in 1882, there were no prepared papers read. There was simply discussions of various natures. The next year the meeting was held February 14, and there were three dissertations. One was on the "Customs of the Service," by Colonel Charles King. Another was "Rifle Practice," by Lieutenant F. A. Boutelle, First U. S. Cavalry, which has already been referred to as being the first start towards regular Small Arms' Practice in the State. The third paper was by Major M. A. Newman, and entitled "Some Experiences as a National Guard Officer."

In 1884, the meeting was held February 27 and 28, and there were five regular papers, among which was another by Colonel King, on "The Suppression of Riots." Colonel King also held an Officers' School, two sessions of two hours each. General Fairchild also gave a most interesting extemporaneous speech, on reminiscences in the active militia before the war. Colonel M. T. Moore read a paper on "National Guard Encampments," which provoked quite a discussion on the advisability of a brigade encampment. The various discussions were of such an interesting nature that it was determined to arrange at the next meeting to have them taken down in shorthand and published with the prepared papers.

The Fourth Annual Convention was held January 7 and 8, 1885. Here six papers were presented for discussion, among which may be mentioned a "Plea for the Proper Support of the State Troops," by Major Samuel C. Mower, whose untimely death two months later was a great shock to the National Guard of the State, to which he

had devoted his best efforts. The meeting in 1886 was chiefly distinguishable from the fact that at that time the permanent organization was effected, as has already been mentioned. The Sixth Convention was held January 4 and 5, 1887. Captain Philip Reade's paper was the event of the occasion. It was on the subject of "Rifle Practice." At this meeting a temporary Committee on Legislation was appointed, which reported several matters to the Convention, which it recommended to the State Legislature for enactment into laws. Among these matters were twelve company regiments, a permanent camping ground, pay for the men while on duty at the rate of $2 a day, and an outfit of kitchens. Later the Executive Committee was made a permanent Committee on Legislation.

The next meeting was held March 8 and 9, 1888, in the Senate Chamber at Madison. There were six prepared papers, two of which were by officers in the regular army. This meeting was a most successful one, and largely attended. On the evening of the second day there was a brilliant reception tendered by the State officers.

At the meeting held January 23 and 24, 1889, there were a number of papers, among which was quite an extensive and elaborate treatise on Rifles and Rifle Practice, by Captain Philip Reade. But the most important feature of the gathering was an extensive discussion on the advisability of asking the Legislature for an "extraordinary" appropriation, for the purpose of purchasing a tract of 400 acres or more, near Camp Douglas, for a permanent camping ground. A resolution to this effect was finally adopted, and a bill framed in accordance with this demand passed the next Legislature. The officers also asked for a law providing for a brigade organization.

The Ninth Annual Convention, February 20 and 21, 1890, was the first held in Milwaukee, and the attendance was very large. There were a number of officers of the regular army present, and officers from Illinois and Minnesota. Among the papers read was a most interesting one by Captain Moses Harris, U. S. A., on "Relations Between the Regular Army and the National Guard." The Con-

BATTERY A IN COLUMN OF PLATOONS.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CURTIS, MADISON.

BLUFFS BACK OF RANGE No. 3. READE'S SIGNAL ROCK TO THE LEFT.

vention closed with an elaborate banquet. The next meeting was held in the winter of the same year, December 10 and 11, 1890. The following gathering, accordingly, did not take place until February 10, 1892. At this meeting Colonel King gave a very interesting talk on his ten years' reminiscences of the Wisconsin National Guard. The meeting was held in the Armory of the Light Horse Squadron. General Chapman and Colonel Charles King, who had served from the first meeting in 1882, as President and Secretary, tendered their resignations and refused a re-election. Appropriate resolutions of thanks for their long and faithful services were adopted.

INTERIOR OF A COMPANY MESS TENT.

The meeting of the Association held January 4 and 5, 1893, was full of interest, and a large number of the members were in attendance. Major Newman, retired, gave those present the benefit of fourteen years' service in the Guard, in a most interesting paper. Colonel Caldwell, Lieutenant Kluppak, Colonel Goldin, and others, contributed very instructive papers. At this meeting steps were taken to re-codify the various laws affecting the National Guard, which resulted later in the issue of a most complete Manual on the subject.

The meeting in 1894 (February 23 and 24), was the most successful of any as yet held. There were a large number of carefully prepared papers, and the discussions of them were lengthy and instructive. Lieutenant William L. Buck, 13th U. S. Infantry,

on duty with the Wisconsin National Guard, read a most instructive paper on the "Inspection of the Wisconsin National Guard in 1894," attaching to it a number of forms and reports of a most interesting nature. General Falk was elected President, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Seaman was re-elected Secretary, and Major George H. Joachim, Treasurer.

This is the record, in brief, of the meetings of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard up to date. A mere outline of the proceedings have been given, but from it will be seen that the Association, from its first meeting, has been ever busy on the advancement of the Guard. Many of the important improvements achieved from year to year may be traced to the informal discussions at these gatherings, as also most of the laws which now govern the National Guard in this State. The Conventions have given the officers an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with each other and, friendship fostering harmony, the result has been most beneficent. But a very few of the papers read at the Conventions have been mentioned. They have been prepared by men who knew what they were talking about, generally acknowledged experts on their subjects, and they always received that careful attention which they deserved. The Association must be acknowledged as one of the most important features of the National Guard system in this State.

CHAPTER VIII.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

DOTS AND DASHES.

AS has been said, ever since the inauguration of Governor Rusk, and the appointment of Chandler P. Chapman as Adjutant-General in January, 1882, the inspections and instructions of the Wisconsin troops has been entrusted almost entirely to professional hands. The duty was far from pleasant at first, for while many officers and most of the rank and file were intelligent and eager to learn, there still existed much of the old militia idea. "Spiketail" dress-coats, gilt epaulets, plumes and cross-belts were the vogue. Fancy drill, "silent manual" and company glory the "fads," and the more this individual system of drill, dress and (save the mark) discipline was carried out, the farther did it depart from the customs of the regular service.

The first "regular" to sail in and break the ice was a Wisconsin man whose earliest service was as marker in the Milwaukee Light Guard Battalion in '56, who later was drummer in the Light Guard band on the return from their famous New York trip in '59, who drummed with the Wisconsin Volunteers in front of Washington, and was mounted orderly of the "Iron Brigade" when selected by President Lincoln for cadetship at West Point. Graduating there in '66 he was twice on duty at the Academy as instructor—the last time in all three branches of the Tactics, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry—and thus having served four years with an Artillery Regiment, three years at the Point, four years on Staff duty, and four more with the Cavalry on the frontier, he had had exceptional advantages as an instructor when, disabled by wounds, he was placed on the retired list as a Captain of Cavalry and sent to the University of Wisconsin as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in

1880. The Light Horse Squadron had just been organized, and, appreciating the value of expert coaching, they secured the services of this former Milwaukeean, and regularly, once a week, as well as throughout their camp weeks, Captain King took hold of this fine troop, and from that time on his connection with the growing "Guard" became assured. The University Battalion proved that he was equally at home in infantry tactics, and during Chapman's Captaincy of the old-time favorites "The Lake City Guards," of Madison, he and King began the hand-in-hand work which was never interrupted until the former's retirement from active service with the Guard, upon the election of Governor Hoard. In March, '82, Governor Rusk appointed King Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, and soon thereafter set him to work going from

DISCUSSING THE SHAM BATTLE.

one point to another instructing the scattered companies. At each encampment, also, he was placed on duty teaching practically everybody from Colonels down to Corporals of the Guard; even the drummers learning the camp-calls under the new Colonel's tuition. Then the inspection duties were confided to him, and then the fur began to fly. Most of the Captains and companies profited by his criticisms and declared they wanted them, but there were six or eight old-timers who couldn't or wouldn't learn Upton's Tactics, and yet expected to be allowed to remain in command and ignorance both. They and their political friends flew to the Governor and also into print, and very lively did they make things for the "confounded regular," for a time, but the sentiment of the Guard, by a big majority, was with the inspector, and little by little the incompetents dropped out, and he prevailed. For seven years under Governor Rusk, and for two under Governor Hoard, King served as inspector and

instructor of the State troops, and then on the inauguration of Governor Peck, resigned from the Staff and took command of the Fourth Infantry.

But there was to be no let-down in the standard of those inspections, all the same. Stern and severe as they were, the soldiers of the Guard had grown to believe in them, and Lieutenant E. P. Andrus, of King's old regiment, was called in to continue his work. It was Colonel King who devised and introduced the Inspection Report with the numerical scale of merit, which, modified to conform to the changes in drill regulations, still obtains; and during the years of valuable service rendered by Lieutenant— who became Captain Andrus— while on duty with our troops, hardly any change of method seemed perceptible. After Captain Andrus had finished his tour, the War Department detailed First Lieutenant William L. Buck, of the 13th Infantry, U. S. A., and to the fulfillment of his duties this accomplished officer has brought a degree of enthusiasm and system which has been admirable in its reality. The inspection reports for the year 1894 are models of detail and thoroughness, and are typical of the inspections themselves. This being the third year of Lieutenant Buck's detail, it may be that another officer will succeed him in the near future, and it may be safely said that no matter what may be his qualifications, he will have to exert himself to fill the vacated shoes.

THE WATER WORKS IN USE.

And while these three "regulars," in the order named, have been since '82 the inspectors of the State force, under those intimate and accurate conditions which required of them annual, and often far more frequent visits, to the armory of each and every company in Wisconsin, the Guard has been most fortunate, also, in the distinguished soldiers detailed by the General Government to observe the camp and field work and report upon the discipline, instruction and efficiency of the organized force of the Badger State. Among these Colonel Edward C. Mason, Captain Charles Hobart and Captain Joseph Hale, 3d Infantry, and Major Moses Harris, 8th Cavalry, gentlemen to the core, and men of the highest standing and ability in an army,

renowned for able and highly educated officers, have won among our Guardsmen hosts of friends even as their precepts, example and instruction have served to stimulate the best efforts of officers and men alike. Then in the practical use of their arms—in that most important branch of the military art—rifle and carbine practice, such famous experts as Captain F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cavalry, and Philip Reade, 3d Infantry, have been the tireless "coaches" and teachers. It was Boutelle who opened the eyes of the officers at the Convention of '83 to the mysteries of gallery practice, and as for Reade, his years of service and association with the command—in convention—in camp and on the range, have been the backbone of the Wisconsin Guardsman's knowledge of his art, and no State had ever a more enthusiastic instructor.

Among others—called from time to time to "keep up the touch"—Wisconsin has enjoyed the presence and instruction of such "regulars" as Colonel Evan Miles, Lieutenant L. W. V. Kennan, the author of the army system of guard and sentry duty, and Lieutenant Waterman of the Engineers, and the conventions have been rare in which the papers read or contributed by the "professionals" have not been the centre pieces of the feast. During the summer just gone by the camp of the 2d Infantry was visited by the Adjutant-General of the Army—General George D. Ruggles—who came as he frankly said, because, on assuming the duties of the office a few months before, and having occasion to look up the subject of the State troops, he was surprised and much interested to see by the records that the National Guard of Wisconsin—this far Western State—ranked among the foremost in discipline, efficiency and instruction, and he was curious to see it for himself. There is reason for belief that the distinguished General found no disappointment in his brief but valuable visit.

EVOLUTIONS OF BATTERY A.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL NICHOLAS SENN.

EX-SURGEON-GENERAL, W. N. G.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DOE, in his Annual Report for the year ending September 30, 1892, earnestly recommended that the Medical Department of the Wisconsin National Guard be separated from the Regimental organizations, and be made a department by itself, under the direct commands of the Surgeon-General. The Legislature of 1893 made this change in the laws governing the management of the Guard. It had been felt for some time that only in this way could the greatest results be accomplished. As matters now stand the Medical Corps is a department by itself, the Surgeons belonging to it are not members of any regiment as field officers, as formerly, but are simply assigned to such and such a command at the volition of the Surgeon-General.

As in all other branches of the National Guard of the State, certain years may be pointed out as the era of growth and advancement, so the last four years may be stated to be the time in which the Medical Department has seen its most material improvement. Dr. Nicholas Senn, the famous physician and surgeon, then a resident of Wisconsin, was an early appointee of Governor Peck as Surgeon-General of the State, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Despite his many private duties, General Senn took a very active interest in National Guard matters, and did everything in his power to increase the value of the department under his charge. One of his first acts was the formation of a State Association of the National Guard Surgeons. The first meeting was held in 1890 General Senn was elected President, and Lieutenant

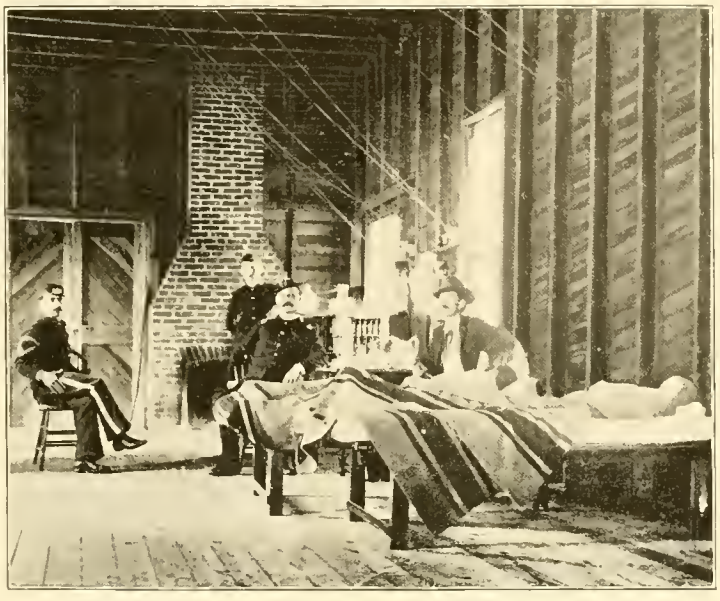
Ralph Chandler Secretary. Instruction was given by General Senn, and several papers of interest read. It has been the practice since that time to hold these meetings twice a year, generally in February and September. General Senn once said that company and regimental officers used much of their spare time in studying tactics and works on military subjects, but he doubted very much if any members of the Medical Staff ever gave much thought to the particular lines of thought and study which became incumbent on them as Military Surgeons. It was to remedy this apparent lack of interest that the State Association was formed, and the two meetings every year became veritable schools of instruction. The present Surgeon-General, General Johnson, is President of the State Association, and Captain Theodore W. Evans Secretary.

MAJOR FREDERICK W. BYERS,
SURGEON FIRST REGIMENT

General Senn, however, was not satisfied with the forming of a State Association, but conceived the idea of a National body, and at once set about the work of bringing this idea into execution, and in this work was ably seconded by Lieutenant Ralph Chandler, Surgeon of the Battery. After considerable correspondence with the Adjutant-Generals and Surgeon-Generals of the different States, a call was issued about September 1, 1891, and the result was a gathering of about fifty Military Surgeons of the United States, in the parlors of the Leland House, Chicago, September 17, as the guests of General Senn. The object of the meeting, as stated in the Secretary's report, was the organization of an Association for the Advancement of Military and Accidental Surgery, and all things pertaining to the welfare of the civilian soldier. The Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States was formed that evening and the Constitution and By-Laws adopted. Any commissioned medical officer of the National Guard of any State may become a member on the payment of a small initiation fee and annual dues. Sixty-two members were enrolled at this first meeting, and the strength of the Asso-

HOSPITAL CORPS IN ACTION.

ciation has been much increased since that time. The second meeting was held at St. Louis, April 19–21, 1892. The third was to have been at Washington, but owing to the World's Fair, it was determined to transfer the place of meeting to Chicago, where a most successful gathering met August 8–10, 1893. The following year, however, Washington was the place selected, and the meeting held there in May of this year. Buffalo has been chosen for 1895. Colonel E. Chancellor, 515 Olive Street, St. Louis, is the present Secretary of the organization, whose name has now been simplified somewhat, and is The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.



INTERIOR OF THE HOSPITAL ON THE RESERVATION.

Nearly every member of the Medical Staff of the Wisconsin National Guard is a member. The meetings have been productive of much good, and although a certain amount of time is always given up to pleasure, yet there is much serious work. Among the papers which have been read at the different meetings are: "The Mission of the Association of the Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States," by General Nicholas Senn, Surgeon-General Wisconsin National Guard; "Some Notes on Military Sanitary Organization," by John van R. Hoff, Major and Surgeon U. S. A.; "The Primary Dressing of Fractures," by Scott Helm, Surgeon-General National Guard of Arizona; "Concerning the Organization of the

MAJOR FREDERICK J. WILKIE.
SURGEON 2D REGIMENT.

Medical Department of the National Guard," by J. D. Bryant, Surgeon-General National Guard State of New York; "The Civilian Soldier—His Diseases and Hygiene," by Major C. M. Woodward, Acting Surgeon-General, Michigan; "The Comparative Value of Ligation and Tortion as Hæmostatic Agents," by Lieutenant H. M. Brown, Wisconsin National Guard; "The Management of the Wounded on the Battle-field of the Future," by Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. A.; "Camp Hospitals," by General Thomas Kittredge, Surgeon-General of Massachusetts.

The duties of the Medical Department as well as the details of its organization in the Wisconsin National Guard, have all now been determined by recent acts of the Legislature, and the rules and regulations governing the National Guard. The Surgeon-General, appointed on the Staff of the Governor, is the head of the department. Under him there are as many Majors as there are regiments, and as many Captains as there are Battalions of Infantry, Troops of Cavalry and Batteries of Artillery. Under the present organization, there are, therefore, four Majors and Surgeons, and eleven Captains and Assistant Surgeons, all assigned to the various commands. They, however, no longer wear the regimental insignia or the stripes determining the branch of the service, Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery, but are attired alike. They are commissioned by the Governor on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, and are taken from towns where a company is stationed. The Surgeon-General has charge of the purchase of all supplies, and the general management of the department, for which he makes the necessary rules and regulations. The assistants work directly under him, and look

CAPT. THEODORE W. EVANS.
ASSISTANT SURGEON 1ST REGIMENT.

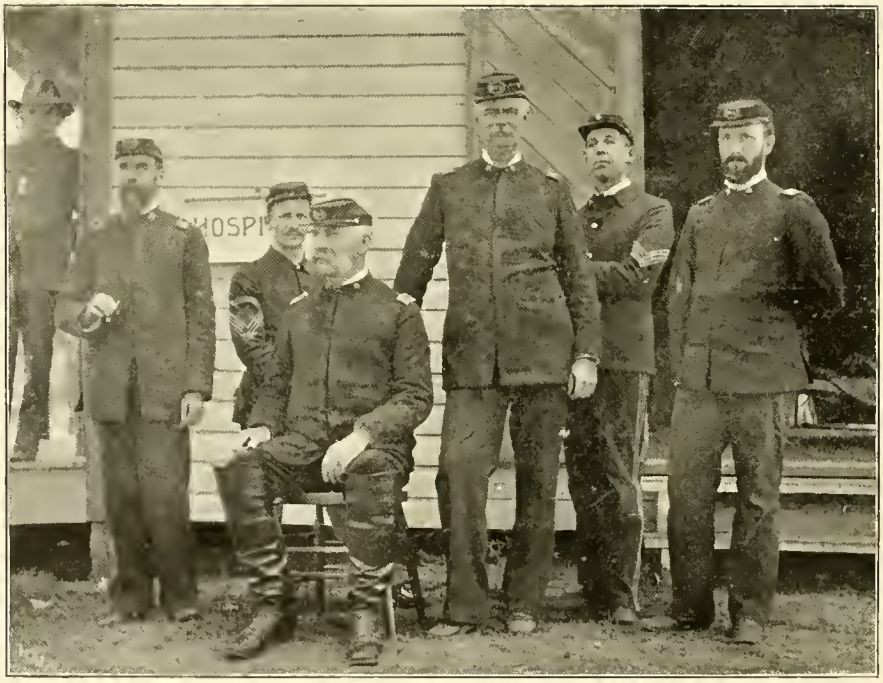
CAPT. HORACE E. MANN.
ASSISTANT SURGEON 2D REGIMENT.

after the sanitary condition of the camp, making such recommendations as they deem necessary. They examine recruits, although this is not done in such a thorough manner in the Infantry as in the other two branches, where many an applicant is turned away owing to physical imperfections. In camp they play an important part, one Assistant Surgeon is detailed every day as the Medical Officer, and he prescribes for the different patients, ordering them to the Hospital, or excusing them from military duties as he may see fit.

Each regiment has what is known as a Hospital Corps, which consists of the Medical Officers attached to the regiment, and the Hospital Steward, who ranks with the non-commissioned Staff, and is always some one who is familiar with the practice of medicine and distribution and use of drugs. These men are assisted by eight privates selected from the regiment, who are given the necessary instruction in litter and ambulance drill. Four privates are also designated from each company as litter bearers, and are given similar lessons so as to ensure in each company a few men who are known to be familiar with the temporary aid to be given to the sick and wounded. These men, with the regular Hospital Corps, do excellent service during the weeks of camp, and their services are often in request. A notable case occurred a year ago, when the camp on the Reservation was visited with a tremendous thunder-shower in which one of the tents was struck by lightning, and although there was but one fatality, the results might have been different if a thoroughly trained Medical Staff and Hospital Corps had not been in attendance. It also often happens that during long drills, parades or inspections, men are overcome by the heat and have to be carried in, and for this purpose the Hospital Corps is always on duty in the rear of the forces during such ceremonies. The State has supplied a number of litters for this use, one for each company and a few

MAJOR JOHN B. EDWARDS.
SURGEON 3D REGIMENT.

over. Medical supplies are purchased in abundant quantities whenever necessary, and everything has been done to help the Medical Department in its work, its importance being realized to the fullest extent. The health of an army is considered the most important feature of a successful campaign. There has been but little sickness at Camp Douglas during the encampments of the last five years, and this is attributable to the negligence of the men more than anything else. The change of diet and water, different hours, warm days and cold nights bring on some slight cases of sickness, but in all emergencies the Medical Department is there, efficient and equipped.



THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

CHAPTER X.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENTS.

MAJOR WM. B. MCPHERSON.
ASSISTANT ADJT. GENERAL.

THE Governor of Wisconsin is, *ex officio*, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of the State. His executive officer is the Adjutant-General, and from him, by order of the Governor, issue all orders and regulations governing it. The duties of the Adjutant-General are of a two-fold nature. First, he is the actual head of the National Guard, and secondly, he is a sort of pension agent for old Wisconsin soldiers who took part in the War of the Rebellion. The laws of the State say that the Adjutant-General shall be Chief of Staff and Inspector-General; that he shall have the custody of all military records, returns, reports, correspondence, muster-rolls and other documents relating to the National Guard of the State, and of the Volunteers heretofore in the service of the United States. He is required by law to make a biennial report to the Governor, to be submitted to the Legislature, giving the strength of the National Guard and all other matters that he may deem of interest. He is also required to make an annual statement to the President of the United States. The Adjutant-General assists all persons residing in Wisconsin who have claims for pensions, bounty or back pay against the United States, when such claims have arisen from the late war. He also acts as Attorney for the claimant in such cases as he deems expedient. For all of these services he receives a compensation of $2,000 a year, and is allowed expenses not to exceed $500.

The Adjutant-General's office is at Madison, in the Capitol, and, when he is absent, is in charge of the Assistant Adjutant-General. The compiling of the war records required quite a force of clerks, which has gradually been diminished. Thus, in 1891, the Adjutant-General's office employed twelve clerks, exclusive of the Assistant Adjutant-General. Nine of these were engaged in work upon the permanent records of Volunteer Soldiers from this State in the late war. This and the compiling of the revised roster of Wisconsin Volunteers, were finished last year, and all but two of the

clerks in that department discharged. These two have been compiling an index of soldiers who served from this State, arranged alphabetically for use of the office, and an index to the hospital records there on file. This work will soon be finished and the office force will then be reduced to the Assistant Adjutant-General, a National Guard clerk and a stenographer. All general orders affecting the National Guard are issued through the office of the Adjutant-General, and here also are kept all records of the various companies and regiments, the new men mustered in and those discharged, honorably and otherwise, also all commissions issued, promotions and resignations.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL FALK'S ASSISTANTS.
CAPTAIN WILLIAMS. MAJOR MAHONEY.

The Paymaster's Department is also immediately under the Adjutant-General. The change in the method of paying the troops for camp service was made in 1892, when F. F. Proudfit was commissioned Aide-de-Camp and Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel. Previous to that time the men were not paid until after the encampment, when vouchers and receipts were prepared in the Adjutant-General's office and sent out for signature and acknowledgment by the officers, to be then returned for the approval of the Adjutant-General and Governor before going to the Secretary of State's office, where warrants on the State Treasurer were finally drawn. This process caused a great deal of delay, and it was often two or three months after the close of the service performed before the final payments were made. Now all payments are made in camp, the officers receipting on the pay-roll for the amounts received. Afterwards an abstract of the pay-roll is certified to by the Adjutant-General, and

goes its rounds to the State Treasurer, who up to this time holds the receipt of the Adjutant-General. This method is very satisfactory to the troops, as it allows them to pay all bills for subsistence and camp expenses at once. As has already been stated, the enlisted men receive $2.00 a day, and this goes towards paying their subsistence, range expenses and their *pro rata* share of the band. The balance, amounting usually to between $5.00 and $9.00, is turned over to the men by the Captains. The commissioned officers are paid the same amounts as officers of like grade in the Regular Army. The total pay-roll for camp service in 1894, including the State rifle competition, amounted to $38,191.27.

The duties of the Adjutant-General have materially increased within the last ten years, and particularly since the establishment of the Military Reservation near Camp Douglas, since which time it has been the custom of the various Adjutant-Generals to spend the entire four or five weeks in camp personally supervising the encampment. In former years the principal duty of the office was the keeping of the records pertaining to the Volunteer Service during the war, and little attention was paid to National Guard matters, as the various separate companies were but nominally under the supervision of the Adjutant-General, and their dependence upon the State almost entirely confined to the receipting for arms.

The Quartermaster-General of the State is the Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance. He has charge of all the military property of the State, and is responsible for it, and is required to carefully preserve it and keep it in repair. To secure the conscientious fulfillment of these services he is required to give a bond of $20,000. Every second year, he, like the Adjutant-General, is required to make a report to the Governor, accounting for all of the State's military property, that on hand at the last report, that received since, how it has been disposed of, and what remains on hand. He also has charge of the transportation of the troops, stores and accoutrements. In the case of the Quartermaster-General also, the duties of the office have materially increased since the establishment of the permanent camping grounds, as he is directly in charge of it, as far as the property itself and the permanent improvements thereon are concerned. The State has no small amount of military property in its possession, as will be seen from the biennial reports of the Quartermaster-General. September 30, 1892, General Falk reported as in his possession, among a mass of other things, 2,723 Springfield rifles, 2,635 bayonets, 13 cannon, 2 gatling guns, 203 tents, 405,000 ball cartridges, and 1,500,000 white pasters. The expenditures for the department for the two years were $49,961.44.

Although in Wisconsin the appointment of the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General, as well as the other members of the Governor's Staff, is governed

by political causes, and the defeat of the party in power means to a certainty a change in these officials, the State and the National Guard has been particularly fortunate in not suffering materially from the evils which this system is apt to entail. More than once a movement has been made to take these two National Guard offices out of political control, and a law to this effect was at one time under consideration. This plan has been most successfully tried in many Eastern States, where the Adjutant-General, when efficient, has often held his office for fifteen or twenty years, through half as many different State administrations. There can be little doubt that this plan is the wisest.

WILLIAM H. UPHAM,

GOVERNOR-ELECT OF WISCONSIN.

CHAPTER XI.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

THE REV. JOS. MORAN.
CHAPLAIN FIRST REGIMENT.

DURING the winter of 1879 and 1880 the first move was made looking to the formation of the Wisconsin National Guard into Battalions and Regiments. Up to this time the force was composed of separate companies, each Company Commander reported to the Adjutant-General, and with no regulation as to uniforms. In the early months of 1880 four companies, the Janesville Guards and the Bower City Rifles of Janesville, the Custer Rifles of Whitewater, and the Beloit City Guards of Beloit, joined in an application to Governor Smith to be organized into a Battalion, and in compliance with this application the order was issued from the Adjutant-General's office March 28th, 1880. Colonel William B. Britton, of Janesville, a veteran of the Civil War, who had served with distinction with the 8th Wisconsin Volunteers, known as the "Eagle Regiment," and was at the close of its service Colonel of that regiment, was induced to accept the command of the new Battalion. His first Battalion order bore date April 7th, 1880, and appointed Melvin A. Newman, of the Janesville Guards, Adjutant of the Battalion. Adjutant Newman remained in that position a little more than five years. The First Batallion officers were:

Major Commanding—W. B. BRITTON, of Janesville.
Adjutant—FIRST LIEUTENANT M. A. NEWMAN, of Janesville.
Quartermaster—FIRST LIEUTENANT C. O. TATTERSHALL, of Beloit.
Surgeon—H. P. STRONG, of Beloit.

A company was organized at Delavan in the spring of 1880, giving the Battalion five companies. W. B. Britton was then made Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain H. H. McLenegan of Beloit was promoted to the rank of Major. The Battalion order assigning the position of the five companies bears date May 30th, 1880. In June, 1880, the First Battalion attended the great veteran soldiers' reunion in honor of General Grant at

Milwaukee, and took part in the ceremonies as a Battalion, and, in a company competitive drill, Company A of this Battalion was awarded first prize. August 24th, 1880, the First Battalion, on invitation of Colonel C. M. Brazee and the officers of the Third Illinois National Guard Regiment, went into camp at Rockford, Ill., with the Third Infantry, Illinois National Guard, tents, subsistence and camp equippage being furnished by the Illinois men. This was the first encampment held by a Battalion of the Wisconsin National Guard. At this time the State of Wisconsin did not own anything in the way of tents or camp equippage.

SAMUEL J. LEWIS.
EX-COL. FIRST INFANTRY.

In July, 1881, the First Battalion with other troops was ordered to Eau Claire, where a large body of strikers had threatened the peace of the community. Orders were received at Battalion headquarters between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., July 22d, and the troops arrived at Eau Claire the next morning, marched to the public square and went into camp. There were no hostile demonstrations after the arrival of the troops. The tour of duty at Eau Claire included six days, and was very valuable as a camp of instruction.

Early in 1882, by the addition of the two companies at Racine and a newly organized company at Monroe, the First Battalion rose to the dignity of a regiment with the following Field and Staff officers:

W. B. Britton,	Colonel.
H. H. McLenegan,	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Frank M. Reed,	Major.
M. A. Newman,	Adjutant.
G. G. Chittenden,	Surgeon.
F. W. Byers,	Assistant Surgeon.
C. C. Jones,	Quartermaster.
J. W. Bates,	Judge Advocate.

The first regular encampment for instruction of the Wisconsin National Guard was held by the First Regiment at Racine the last week of July, 1882, since which time the First has gone into camp of instruction regularly each year.

In July, 1884, a company was organized at Darlington, and this company, together with the Governor's Guard of Madison, were assigned to the First, making a ten-company regiment. In the early part of October, 1885, Colonel W. B. Britton, who had commanded the First as a Battalion and Regiment for nearly six years,

tendered his resignation, and on October 13th, Samuel J. Lewis, of Monroe, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. LaGrange of Janesville, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain Allan F. Caldwall of Whitewater, Major. Colonel Lewis' Regimental Staff consisted of the following:

Major F. W. Byers, - - -	Surgeon.
Captain T. W. Evans, - - - -	Assistant Surgeon.
Captain F. R. Garlock, - - -	Assistant Surgeon.
Charles F. Young, - - - -	Adjutant.
Joel W. Richmond, - - -	Quartermaster.
Emmet D. McGowan, - - - -	Inspector Rifle Practice.

May 4th, 1886, the First Regiment was called out for active service by order of Governor Rusk to assist in suppressing the riot and maintaining order at Milwaukee. At 11:16 A. M. orders were sent by telegram to company commanders, and before 4 o'clock every company had reported ready to move with full ranks. Arriving at Milwaukee, Colonel Lewis was stationed at the Armory with four companies, Lieutenant-Colonel LaGrange at the Allis works, with two companies of the First and one of the Second Regiment, Major Caldwell at the West Milwaukee car shops with two companies, while Companies A and B of the First reported to Major Traeumer to reinforce the Fourth Battalion at Bay View. The work of the First Regiment during this tour of duty was most satisfactory. Company B of this regiment was one of the companies which fired upon the mob at Bay View by order of Major Traeumer.

MAJOR J. D. HOGAN.
FIRST REGIMENT.

July 26th, 1887, Joseph B. Doe, Jr., was commissioned Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice McGowan resigned. In June, 1888, Captain Samuel P. Schadel was promoted to Major, and in October, 1888, Colonel Lewis having resigned by reason of removal from the State, William Helm of Madison was commissioned Colonel, Allan F. Caldwell Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Melville A. Newman of Janesville was promoted to be Major. The Regimental Staff remained unchanged. February 23d, 1889, Joseph B. Whiting, Jr., was commissioned Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Vice F. R. Garlock, resigned.

In February, 1891, Colonel Helm having removed to Washington, D. C., tendered his resignation and Allan F. Caldwell was commissioned Colonel; Samuel P. Schadel Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain John D. Hogan of Whitewater, Major. Colonel

Caldwell's Staff remained unchanged except that Captain J. W. Richmond was made Adjutant and Captain C. S. Young Quartermaster. December 7th, 1892, Major John D. Hogan having removed from the State, both tendered their resignations, Captain Charles S. Young and Captain George Joachim were promoted to the rank of Major. Captain J. W. Richmond having also resigned and removed from the State, S. J. Olson, of Whitewater, was commissioned Captain and Adjutant.

Colonel Caldwell, now in command of the First Infantry, is a typical National Guardsman. He has served as private in the ranks, Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant and Captain. He is thoroughly acquainted with a soldier's duties and is an enthusiast in National Guard work.

COMPANY A, JANESVILLE.

The Janesville Guards were organized August 5, 1878, and the local paper of that day said of the membership of the company: "The men are nearly all young, and a glance down the line will show they are of the best in the city, and as such will be an honor to the city and also to the State," and this prophecy turned out to be true.

COL. WM. B. BRITTON.

FORMERLY COMMANDER FIRST REGIMENT.

The officers first elected were T. T. Croft, Captain; H. A. Smith, First Lieutenant; M. A. Newman, Second Lieutenant; J. W. Bates, Judge Advocate; J. W. St. John, Surgeon; T. W. MacLean, Chaplain. The company soon established a splendid record and reputation. In a contest July 4, 1879, with the Oshkosh Guards, they won first prize, and in the contest at Freeport, Ill., the same summer, they divided equal honors with the Aurora Guards and the Rockford Rifles. In 1880, in the great State contest, open to all the troops of the State, they carried off first prize, a purse of $500. First prize was also won at Woodstock, Ill., in a contest open to companies of the Northwest; again at the contest held before the re-union of the G. A. R., they were successful in winning

honors, when they brought home the diamond medal. In 1880 they made a tour through the South on invitation of the militia of Atlanta and Macon, Georgia. In 1881 they took part in the suppression of the Eau Claire riots. In the following year they also took part in the State encampment, as well as visiting the State encampment of Illinois and Iowa as guests of those States. They attended the reception of General Grant, at Chicago, on his return from his trip around the world, and there escorted and acted as guard of honor to the ex-President. In 1886 the riots in Milwaukee called them into duty, and again they proved that they could be depended upon when necessity demanded work. Another visit throughout the South, this time to Mobile and New Orleans, gave the company evidence that their reputation was not confined to their own State. About the time of the organization of the Guards, a second company was formed and known as The Bower City Rifles. This company also was honored by trips abroad and won many prizes in contests. It had happened in many contests that the two Janesville companies have brought home first and second prize. It was decided by the State authorities that there should be but one company in Janesville, and the Guards and the Rifles were consolidated into one company, and are now known as Company A. The record of the new company is well maintained at present. For the honors conferred upon them in the past, for the high position they attained, for their success in all contests, for their record so grandly established, credit should be given to their several Captains: T. T. Croft, now of Washington, H. A. Smith, now living at Cleveland, Ohio, M. A. Newman, Chicago, J. B. Doe, now Assistant Secretary of War, Fred H. Koeblin and C. F. Glass. Its present officers are: Captain, C. F. Glass; First Lieutenant, Leo Rooney; Second Lieutenant, Charles Hansen.

Col. William Helm.

COMPANY B, FORT ATKINSON.

The organization once known as the "Hoard Rifles" but now officially as Company B, First Regiment, came into existence December 12, 1888, and was mustered into the service of the State on April 25, 1889, by Adjutant-General Burchard. The company began its military education under the direction of Captain Frances E. Drake, an old Milwaukee boy, and at one time a member of the "First Light Battery." First Lieutenant Edgar J. Gibson, who obtained his first lessons in military science at the Hudson River Institute, and Second Lieutenant Alonzo D. Merriman.

These instructors were commissioned as officers of a provisional company in the Wisconsin National Guard on February 1, 1889. In the short space of time from December to April the men provided themselves with a complete outfit of uniforms. At muster the instructors were elected as officers.

MAJOR GEO. H. JOACHIM.
FIRST REGIMENT.

The first work along the line of military duty was at Madison on July 4th, where the company took part in the parade with Company A, of Janesville, Company E, of Beloit, and Company I, of Madison, all of the First Regiment. In the very first camp two of the men carried off first honors. Private Hilton Warne had the highest score for fixed distance-firing (reduced range), and Sergeant Smethurst had the highest average for estimating distances. The first change of officers in the company occurred on July 19, 1890, when Lieutenant Merriman resigned, owing to the demand of his private business. First Sergeant Albert B. Wentworth was elected to fill the vacancy, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on July 24, 1890. On November 6, 1890, owing to his removal from town, Captain Drake found it necessary to resign, much to the regret of every member of the company. First Lieutenant Gibson was on March 18, 1890, commissioned Captain, and has proved to be a very worthy and efficient company commander. Lieutenant Wentworth was commissioned First Lieutenant and Sergeant John M. Smethurst was elected Second Lieutenant. Their commissions bear the same date as that of the Captain, November 18, 1890. On November 5, 1891, Lieutenant Wentworth resigned and Lieutenant Smethurst was commissioned First Lieutenant, and First Sergeant Ernest F. Shafer Second Lieutenant on November 23, 1891. Lieutenant Shafer had hardly taken command of his platoon before he was stricken down with an attack of pneumonia to which he succumbed on January 7, 1892. In his death the company lost one of its staunchest supporters and one of its most loyal members. He was laid to rest with military honors at Lake View Cemetery. Sergeant Harry N. Hart was elected February 8, 1892, to fill the vacancy, Lieutenant Smethurst having removed to St. Paul, and having served five years with the company, was retired on May 7, 1894. At the election to fill the vacancy Lieutenant Hart waived his right to promotion, and Sergeant Fred. Glazier was elected First Lieutenant and was commissioned May 26, 1894. The company now numbers fifty-seven men, of whom eight are charter members.

COLONEL ALLAN F. CALDWELL,

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY C, WHITEWATER.

Company C is one of the oldest companies in the State. It was first organized in 1875, but was not mustered into the service until July, 1877, with J. B. Bassett as Captain; Samuel Bowers, First Lieutenant; and Albert L. Arey, Second Lieutenant.

Armory Co. C, First Regiment, Whitewater.

The company was known as the "Custer Rifles," taking their name from General Custer, the Indian fighter. A photograph of General Custer neatly framed hangs in the officers' room and bears this inscription:

To the Custer Rifles,
Co. C, First Infantry
Wisconsin National Guard,
from
Elizabeth B. Custer.

This picture was secured through the efforts of Colonel Charles King, and nothing could be more prized by the company than it is.

Since its organization the following men have successively been in command: S. A. Partridge, J. J. Downey, J. E. Bassett, M. M. DeWolf, Allan F. Caldwell, C. J. Walton, J. D. Hogan, and Frank B. Goodhue, who is the present Commander, with O. J. Olson First Lieutenant, and W. H. Hahn Second Lieutenant.

The first armory of the company was in the loft of a livery stable. It had no conveniences or adaptation of an armory. The armory was then moved to a small hall over a hardware store. This hall, although an improvement over the old armory, was far too small and the men were cramped for quarters. Later the armory was again moved to the Van Voorhees new block, which is the present armory of the company. The drill hall is 70 x 64 and the company room 70 x 30. In the company room besides a locker for each man, there is a pool table, a billiard table, etc. The armory is always kept open so the men can at any time find a place to spend a few sociable hours.

In the year 1884, the company, under Colonel (then Captain) Caldwell, participated in an inter-State competitive drill at Woodstock, Ill., winning second prize of $150, losing first place by only one-half of a point to a Janesville company. The following year Captain Caldwell took his command to the National Encampment at Milwaukee and won the highest praise for its proficiency in drill, manual and military courtesy.

During the riots in Milwaukee (May 6, 1886), the company had a taste of actual service. Every man but one promptly responded to the call of Governor Rusk. This man who, by the way, injured his ankle the same day of the call, was discharged for the good of the service. Captain Caldwell at this time being commissioned Major, the company was commanded by Lieutenant J. D. Hogan, who later became Major Hogan. Company C has furnished to the regiment an unusual large number of officers, among which are Allan F. Caldwell, J. D. Hogan, Wyman Prince, P. V. G. Esterly, Harry Martin and Joseph Tobin.

COMPANY D, DARLINGTON.

What is now Company D was organized as Company K July 8, 1884, by Adjutant M. A. Newman, who mustered in seventy-one men. George S. Anthony was elected Captain, William W. Murphy First and Daniel S. Rose Second Lieutenants. Lieutenant Murphy resigned April 15, 1885, and Lieutenant Rose became First and Edmund Stott Second Lieutenants. Lieutenant Rose resigned August 30, 1886, and on September 25 of the same year Lieutenant Stott became First and Charles A. Ferrin became Second Lieutenants. Lieutenant Ferrin resigned July 16, 1887, and was succeeded by Lyman F. Gray on July

CAPT. GEO. H. NECKERMAN.
QUARTERMASTER FIRST REGIMENT

27. Lieutenant Stott resigned May 18, 1888, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Gray, Peirce Van Hook being elected Second Lieutenant. Captain Anthony resigned December 14, 1888, and Lieutenant Gray was elected Captain, Lieutenant Van Hook advancing to First and John J. Miller being elected Second Lieutenant. Captain Gray resigned November 2, 1889, Lieutenant Van Hook was elected Captain, Lieutenant Miller First and Clyde C. King Second Lieutenants. Lieutenant Miller resigned February 5, 1890, and Lieutenant King became First Lieutenant and Thomas O'Neil Second. Captain Van Hook and Lieutenant King resigned in June, 1890, and on June 17 of that year P. H. Conley was elected Captain, Lieutenant O'Neil First and Harry Bates Second Lieutenants. Lieutenant Bates resigned October 13, 1891, and on October 28 was succeeded by Wallis R. Norton. Lieutenant O'Neil resigned April 6, 1892, and on May 7 Lieutenant Norton became First and Charles C. Townsend Second Lieutenants. Lieutenant Townsend resigned November 15, 1892, and on December 13 Edward E. Buche was elected Second Lieutenant. It will be seen from the foregoing that the company has had but two Captains during nearly nine of the ten years of its organization.

LIEUT.-COL. SAMUEL P. SCHADEL.
FIRST REGIMENT.

The company has taken part in all camps since its organization, and always made hosts of friends. At the time of the May riots in 1886, orders came at 12:30 and at 1:45 P. M. the company was on its way to Milwaukee, taking all but two men, who were detained by sickness. The company never fails to observe Memorial Day and the Fourth of July. They have attended such gatherings at Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Madison, Shullsburg, Monroe, Platteville and other cities.

In October, 1892, the company assisted at the dedication of the World's Fair buildings, the money being raised by the citizens. The company contains some crack shots, and has been represented on the State Rifle Team during the last three or four years by more than its proportion of men, and last year had the first marksman in the State in the person of Private Townsend. Company D has sixty members. Captain Conley is the senior Captain of the First Regiment.

COMPANY E, BELOIT.

Early in 1877 sixty citizens of Beloit banded themselves together and formed one of the military companies of Wisconsin, and the records of the company show that they were mustered into the service of the State on August 11, 1877, being the third organization with which such action was taken. At that time Mr. John M. Hoyt was the Captain, and J. I. Comstock and C. H. Parmeley the Lieutenants. In 1878 the company treated themselves to new uniforms. Early in this year, when the city was infested with tramps, the men marched out in full dress, the gaudy swallow-tail uniforms, with buff trimmings, pompous, highly polished buckles and white cross-belts, and the tramps were routed, over three hundred of them being loaded onto a freight train and shipped north. Captain Hoyt soon removed from the city, and was succeeded by C. H. Parmeley as commander. Under Captain Parmeley Company E was called into active service, this time at Eau Claire, where they assisted in the preservation of the peace of that city. Captain H. H. McLenegan, who was later Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Infantry, succeeded Captain Parmeley; and E. J. Bending succeeded Captain McLenegan. For several years under Captain Bending the company prospered, but in 1884 and 1885, owing to his absence from the city, the organization was on the verge of disbandment, but a re-organization took place early in 1886, and Chalmers Ingersoll was elected Captain, C. A. Smith First Lieutenant, and A. F. Ayer Second Lieutenant. Under Captain Ingersoll the company responded to another call for active service. This was on the 4th of May, 1886, during the labor riots at Milwaukee. Captain Ingersoll marched his company to the Allis Works, and here for several days did gallant service in protecting the property.

MAJOR D. A. STEARNS.
FIRST REGIMENT.

In 1887 Captain Ingersoll retired, and on June 4, 1887, A. F. Ayer was elected to succeed him, with Tom. J. Rogers as First and Fred. W. Parsons as Second Lieutenants. In November, 1891, he retired and Tom. J. Rogers, who was then Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the First Regiment, was elected to the Captaincy. The record of the company under Captain Rogers has been one of remarkable progress. He set to work to retrieve lost

honors, and at his first inspection, although two-thirds of the members had been drilled but a few months, he brought the standing of the company up twenty points over its previous inspection. At the inspection of 1894 he again raised the standing of the company—this time 30½ points, a most remarkable jump—gaining third place in the State with a score of 190.05.

MAJOR CHARLES S. YOUNG.
FIRST REGIMENT.

In rifle work Company E stands among the best in the State. In 1890 the company team of six men defeated the Turtle Rifle Club. In 1891 another team defeated a team from the Rockford, Ill., Military Company by an aggregate score of 769 against 583; and again in this year the team met representatives of Company A, First Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, on the range and defeated them by an aggregate score of 943 against 760. In 1889 the company was represented on the State team by Lieutenant Thomas J. Rogers, and again in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893. Lieutenant Rogers qualified four years in succession as sharpshooter. He also represented the State in the inter-State contests in 1890, 1891 and 1892. Among other well-known rifle shots of the company during the past five years, and members of the company teams, were Sergeant H. R. Yeakle, Sergeant L. L. Farmer, Corporal R. Cody, Lieutenant H. Tuttle, Private Fred. Dustin, L. Purnes, W. Trimble and Lieutenant J. Johnson.

The company was mustered in as the Beloit City Guard and went under that name until 1893, when the name of the organization was changed to the Line City Rifles. The present officers of the company are: Captain, Thomas J. Rogers; First Lieutenant, John Johnson; Second Lieutenant, George P. Haynes—all having worked up from the ranks.

COMPANY F, RACINE.

MAJOR M. A. NEWMAN.
EX MAJOR FIRST REGIMENT.

Owing to numerous causes the Racine Light Guards, Company F, First Regiment, failed to pass the annual inspection held July 13, 1894, and was mustered out of service soon after by Major G. H. Joachim, under orders from the Adjutant-General's office, with permission to organize a new company. Major Joachim remained in Racine till the following night, when enough names were enrolled to guarantee the formation of the new company. The preliminary matters were duly arranged and report sent to the Adjutant-General

as required. The balance of the names were secured, and with an enrollment of sixty-eight men, Company F, First Regiment Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, was duly mustered into service by Major Joachim, on August 6, 1894. The following is the roster of officers elected: Captain, James W. Greeley; First Lieutenant, Paul M. Matson; Second Lieutenant, George E. Rodgers.

CAPTAIN J. W. RICHMOND.
EX-ADJUTANT FIRST REGIMENT.

The company immediately went to work with drills and study, and had made good progress when ordered to camp, August 12 to 18 inclusive. While the company was organized by the members of the old company, scarcely one-third of the new company were or had been members of the Racine Light Guards. The largest company in point of numbers at the camp of instruction was Company F, with fifty-nine men and three officers, making a total of sixty-two. The work done at camp was passed upon favorably by competent judges, and while not equal to some of the other companies, showed the effect of the hard work at the armory previous to the encampment. The credit for this is given to the two Lieutenants by Captain Greeley, as he did not assume personal command of the company until the company started for camp.

The company was inspected by Lieutenant Buck on September 28, 1894, and on a notice by telegram of only thirty hours. The company had not been organized long enough to obtain the addresses of the members, so that all who were notified had to be seen in person, but so good was the discipline and so complete the notification that every member in the city reported at the armory in uniform. Sixty men and three officers stood before the inspecting officer and passed a very creditable inspection. They were highly complimented by Lieutenant Buck, who prophesied a great record should the work begun so favorably be continued.

COMPANY G, MADISON.

The Governor's Guard was organized March 24, 1875, consisting of about fifty members who were all either German born or of German descent. The first commissioned officers of the company were elected on the same date, as follows: Captain, August Bartsch; First Lieutenant, John G. Stock; Second Lieutenant, P. H. Heinkel.

The company was very unfortunate the following year in losing its Captain, who died at Denver, Col., August 17, 1876. On September 6, 1876, John G. Stock was elected Captain, P. H. Heinkel First Lieutenant, and A. Schiffer Second Lieutenant. There were no changes then until October 16, 1878, when Lieutenant P. H. Heinkel was elected Captain of the company, and John Heyl First Lieutenant. On December 4, 1878, George M. Neckerman was elected Second Lieutenant. On June 29, 1881, Charles Wedelstedt was elected Captain, William Helm refusing to serve though elected on the first ballot. During the following year, on May 26, 1882, however, William Helm was duly elected Captain of the company.

Up to 1885 the company had been assigned to the Fourth Battalion, after which it was called Company I, First Regiment. After January of that year the company, which had heretofore conducted its own financial affairs, providing its own uniform and paying its own expenses, began receiving aid from the State, accepted a new constitution, and transacted its business in the English language.

On June 2, 1886, George H. Joachim was elected First Lieutenant, and on July 12, 1887, he was elected Captain, Captain Helm being commissioned Major and later as Colonel of the regiment. On the same day George M. Neckerman was elected First Lieutenant, and H. W. Quentmeyer Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant George M. Neckerman resigned November 5, 1890, and H. W. Quentmeyer was elected First Lieutenant November 12, 1890. On the same day H. C. Baker was elected Second Lieutenant. Captain George H. Joachim having served the company as its commander for several years was promoted to the rank of Major of the Second Battalion, First Regiment, May 19, 1893. On May 24, new officers were elected, the result of the same being: Captain, H. W. Quentmeyer; First Lieutenant, H. C. Baker; Second Lieutenant, Chris. Swenson. George M. Neckerman having resigned the Lieutenancy previously, was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, January 9, 1893.

The drilling exercises as well as other assemblies of the company are held in the armory, which is located on Main street, opposite the Capitol Park. It consists of two flats, the drill-room proper measuring 45 x 100 feet; the flat beneath, which is also occupied by the company, contains seven rooms, two of which are reception

CAPT. JAMES GIBSON.
INSPECTOR SMALL ARMS PRACTICE, FIRST REGIMENT.

rooms, one a club room, a cabinet for arms, a gymnasium, a wardrobe and a kitchen. The cabinet for arms has sixty-four lockers of the latest pattern, and the gymnasium is well supplied with the very best apparatus obtainable. The building is lighted by electricity, is splendidly ventilated, and meets every want of the company.

The company was called into active service three times: To the so-called "sawdust" war at Eau Claire in July, 1881, to the Milwaukee riots in May, 1886, and for the rescue of a prisoner who was in danger of being lynched, at Clinton, in April, 1893.

In the years 1891, 1892, 1893 the company received the greatest number of points of excellence from the United States inspecting officer in the State. The points received out of a possible 200 being 190½, 194½ and 195½ respectively.

It is thereby seen that the company has an excellent record, which, however, is not the only result of having been in charge of able commissioned officers, but also to the efficient work of the non-commissioned officers, headed by First Sergeant John P. Joachim.

Since February 6, 1894, by General Order No. 2, the company is known as Company G, a designation of which the sixty-nine officers and men hope to be proud of in years to come.

CAPT. JOS. B. WHITING, JR.
ASS'T SURGEON FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY H, MONROE.

During the winter and spring of 1882, a number of young men, many of them G. A. R. men, discussed the idea of organizing a company of the Wisconsin National Guard, and petitioned Governor Rusk to issue orders for such

CAPT. SEVERT J. OLSON.
ADJUTANT FIRST REGIMENT.

an organization. The orders were issued, and the Monroe City Guards was organized March 28, 1882. The company was mustered into the service by Lieutenant M. A. Newman of the Janesville Guards. The first officers of the company were Sam. J. Lewis, Captain; Samuel P. Schadel, First Lieutenant; Andrew Arnott, Second Lieutenant. The company was assigned to duty in the First Regiment, and made its first appearance in public July 4, 1882, and was presented with a beautiful silk banner by its friends. On May 30, 1884, Captain Lewis was elected Major, and on the 7th of June following S. P. Schadel was commissioned Captain. In 1886, when there was riot and disorder in Milwaukee, Company H was one of the companies ordered to the city. Throughout that week Company H was ever to the front ready for duty. In June, 1888, Captain Schadel was commissioned Major and D. A. Stearns was elected Captain. In June, 1893, Captain Stearns was commissioned Major, and July 5, 1893, R. D. Gorham was commissioned Captain. Company H has an armory in the Karlan Block, and a most satisfactory armory it is. The present officers are Rice D. Gorham, Captain; Charles T. Meythaler, First Lieutenant. The Company at present has no Second Lieutenant, Ed. M. Thorpe having resigned a few days ago. The regular drill night of Company H comes on Tuesday of each week. There is a non-commissioned officers' school following each drill, besides squad drill Monday and Thursday nights.

CAPTAIN H A. SMITH.
EX-CAPT. JANESVILLE GUARDS.

CHAPTER XII.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

SECOND REGIMENT BAND ON REVIEW.

THE Second Regiment was organized by orders from the office of the Adjutant-General, April 26, 1882, about one month after the First Regiment was formed, and very nearly exactly a year before the Third Regiment was brought into existence. The regiment was formed from the companies composing the old Second Battalion, with the addition of several other organizations. The field and staff, and non-commissioned staff, was as follows:

Colonel,	GABE BOUCK.
Major,	J. H. MARSTON.
Surgeon (Major),	F. J. WILKIE.
Assistant Surgeon (Captain),	L. A. BISHOP.
Adjutant (First Lieutenant),	W. S. WHEELER.
Quartermaster (First Lieutenant),	JOHN KENEALLY.
Judge Advocate (First Lieutenant),	EMIL BAENSCH.
Sergeant-Major,	C. P. RICHMOND.
Quartermaster Sergeant,	W. C. KIMBALL.
Chief Musician,	CHARLES E. ROGERS.

The companies composing the newly-formed regiment, with the dates of organization, were as follows:

Company A, Manitowoc Volunteers, Manitowoc, Captain F. Becker, July 18, 1868.

Company B, Oshkosh Guard, Oshkosh, Captain W. H. Patton, March 25, 1876.

Company C, Evergreen City Guard, Sheboygan, Captain C. A. Born, November 4, 1877.

Company D, Ripon Rifles, Ripon, Captain Hugo Schultz, March 28, 1878.

Company E, Fond du Lac Guard, Fond du Lac, Captain S. L. Brasted, April 9, 1880.

Company F, Oskosh Rifles, Oshkosh, Captain J. N. Ruby, April 8, 1880.

Company G, Appleton Light Infantry, Appleton, Captain Henry C. Sloan, October 27, 1881.

Company H, Prairie City Guard, Ripon, Captain F. N. Webster, December 2, 1881.

COLOR GUARD OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Company I, Rankin Guard, Manitowoc, Captain W. H. Hemschemeyer, December 29, 1881.

The strength of the regiment September 30, 1882, was 665 officers and men. The regiment went into camp at Oshkosh in 1882, from August 23 to August 28, the camp being named in honor of the colonel of the regiment, "Camp Bouck." There was an average attendance each day of 264 men.

In the following year there were considerable changes in the companies composing the regiment. Company H, the Prairie City Guard, was disbanded, having fallen below the minimum strength, and the Rankin Guard of Manitowoc, formerly Company I, took its place. Through the disbandment of the Fourth Battalion, the Watertown Rifles, and the Burchard Guard, of Beaver Dam, were added to the regiment as Companies I and K respectively. In the re-union at Milwaukee, in August, 1884, five

companies of the regiment were present, B, C, E, H and I. There were also a number of changes in the field and staff. Colonel Bouck resigned and was succeeded in command May 21, 1883, by Sumner L. Brasted of Fond du Lac. The commission of Worthie H. Patton of Oshkosh, formerly Captain of Company B, as Lieutenant-Colonel, bore the same date. Anthony A. Kelly succeeded Major Marston in the fall of the same year. Adjutant Wheeler gave way to Lieutenant Foulkes July 25, 1883, and January 10, 1885, William F. Dicke became Quartermaster. September 30, 1884, the regiment had a total strength of 684 men, a loss over the muster of the preceding year of 30. Armories, clothing and subsistence of the regiment cost the State $6,729 in 1883, and $7,521 in 1884.

COLONEL WORTHIE H. PATTON.
SECOND REGIMENT.

June 26, 1885, the Prison City Guards, of Waupun, were organized under special act of the Legislature, and added to the Second Regiment as Company L, bringing the total of the regiment up to eleven companies, more than that possessed by any of the other regiments. In the Milwaukee riots, in May, 1886, but one company from the Second Regiment took part, Company I, of Watertown. Colonel Patton, however, was warned by Adjutant-General Chapman that orders for active service were probable, and all the companies of the regiment were ordered to be ready to respond at once to a call to arms, to which, however, was never found necessary. That year the Second Regiment went into camp at Manitowoc, where it was inspected by Colonel Charles King, and received very considerable praise in his report to the Adjutant-General. In the muster that year the regiment had a strength of 624 men, a loss over 1885 of 31. Colonel Brasted was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Patton February 8, 1886, and Major Kelly was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Fritz Becker,

of Manitowoc, to be Major, the same day. Other changes in the field and staff were the appointments of F. C. Moulding, of Watertown, and A. C. Schweichler, of Manitowoc, to be Assistant Surgeons in June, 1887; Frank P. Jones, of Manitowoc, to be Captain and Adjutant, February 5, 1887; G. H. McNeel, of Fond du Lac, to be Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Thomas S. Johnson, of Beaver Dam, to be Chaplain.

LT.-COL. C. A. BORN.
SECOND REGIMENT.

The following year Company I was mustered out, but under the laws of 1885, reducing the strength of the National Guard, this did not create a vacancy. In 1888 the Second Regiment went into camp at Ripon from August 13 to 18, and on the return home a portion of Colonel Patton's command gave a dress parade at Fond du Lac. March 20, 1888, Orlando F. Weaver, of Beaver Dam, was commissioned Major.

The next year the strength of the regiment was increased by the addition of two companies, Company I at Marinette, and M at Oconto, thus making a twelve company regiment, whose strength September 30, 1890, was 677 officers and men. The encampment of the regiment in 1889 was held at Oshkosh with an average attendance of 551, and in 1890 at Oconto with 519 men. In the inspection of 1889 the regiment ranked third, and in 1890 fourth. September 30, 1892, the strength of the regiment was 703 officers and men, a total of 41 more men than was possessed by its nearest competitor, the Third. In 1891 the regiment again ranked second, but in 1892 fell to third place again. The encampment of the regiment in 1891 was held at Marinette, but since then, with the other regiments of the Guard, it has gone to the Military Reservation at Camp Douglas.

The present officers of the regiment are:

Colonel,	WORTHIE H. PATTON.
Lieutenant-Colonel,	CHARLES A. BORN.
Majors,	ALBERT SOLLIDAY.
	CHARLES J. HUNTER.
	CHARLES R. BOARDMAN.
Adjutant,	CHARLES A. GREEN.
Quartermaster,	JULIUS A. NEMITZ.
Inspector Small Arms Practice,	GORDON H. MCNEEL.

The regiment in the inspection of 1894 attained first place.

COMPANY A, MARSHFIELD.

The Marshfield Light Infantry, which succeeded the old Manitowoc Volunteer Militia Company as Company A, was organized in 1889 as one of five provisional companies. In order to supply the command with arms with safety to the State, the Marshfield company, with the others, was regularly enlisted and mustered into the service of the State, but received neither pay or allowance. Prior to the encampment of 1893, however, the company was admitted to the Second Regiment, and is now known as Company A. In the muster of 1890 the company contained fifty-four men, and in 1892 fifty-seven men The present officers of the company are: Captain, Elmer E. Ames, who was commissioned August 5, 1890; First Lieutenant, James H. Scott, commissioned February 13, 1893; Second Lieutenant, Peter A. Prescott, commissioned June 24, 1893.

MAJOR C. J. HUNTER
SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY B, OSHKOSH.

On March 25, 1876, Company B, then known as the Oshkosh Guard, was organized with Captain Gabe Bouck in command. His Lieutenants were George Bauman and W. H. Patton, now Colonel of the regiment. Early in its history the company made a good record, for the Inspector in 1878 said of it: "This is a splendid company, well uniformed in blue, all arms and accoutrements in good condition. There were fifty-seven men in line at inspection." W. H. Patton the following year became the First Lieutenant and W. S. Wheeler Second. Captain Bouck became Lieutenant Colonel of the newly-organized Second Regiment April 19, 1882, and Lieutenant Patton became Captain, with H. W. Leach and Otto Laab as Lieutenants. Captain Patton's promotion to be Lieutenant-Colonel advanced Lieutenant Leach to the Captaincy January 1, 1884. John Kolf and David A. Merritt were his Lieuten-

MAJOR C. R. BOARDMAN.
SECOND REGIMENT.

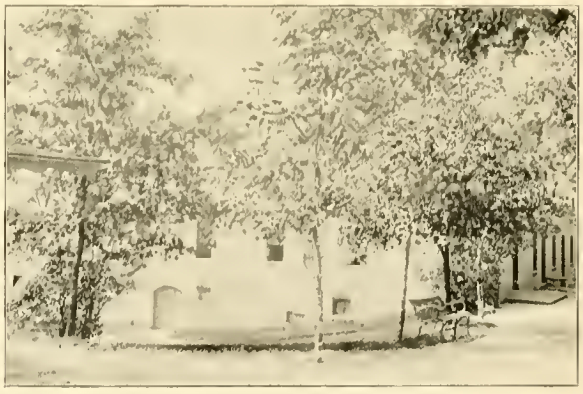
ants. Geo. B. McC. Hilton succeeded Captain Leach in 1886. Nicholas P. Kolf and Thomas H. Quinn were his Lieutenants. That year the company mustered fifty-five men. In 1889 the company ranked eighteenth in the State, in 1890 twelfth, in 1891 fifth, and in 1892 fourth, a steady increase in order of merit difficult to excel. The present officers of the company are: Captain, George B. McC. Hilton; First Lieutenant, Nicholas P. Kolf; Second Lieutenant, Thomas H. Quinn.

COMPANY C, SHEBOYGAN.

The Evergreen City Cadets were organized in the autumn of 1869 and adopted the gray cadet uniform. C. A. Born was commissioned Captain March 7, 1870. The company was disbanded in 1873, but March 4, 1874, under the supervision of C. Herwig, the Evergreen City Guard were organized.

The following officers were elected: Captain, C. Herwig; First Lieutenant, William Bendler; Second Lieutenant, Hermann Belib. In February, 1877, the uniform of the 7th Regiment, New York, was adopted.

In 1880 the company was ordered to Madison to participate in the inauguration of Governor Smith, and again in 1882 for the same purpose. In June, 1880, it participated in the reunion at Milwaukee, and received third prize, $100, and in 1884, at the inter-State prize drill near Milwaukee, it carried off the first prize, $1,000. Again in 1884, at Milwaukee, it received fourth prize. In May 4, 1885, the command went to the inter-State prize drill at Mobile, Ala., but withdrew from the contest. The company then visited the World's Exposition at New Orleans.



ARMORY CO. C, SECOND REGIMENT, SHEBOYGAN.

On August 11, 1888, fully

equipped for heavy marching, Company C marched from Sheboygan to Ripon, a distance of seventy-one miles, in three days. This was the first camp at which the company appeared in full blue army regulation dress and fatigue uniform. In August, 1889, the company camped at Oshkosh, and in October drilled at the Milwaukee Exposition. In October, 1892, under command of Captain H. W. Trester, it participated in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the World's Fair. Company C has participated in all the encampments of the Second Regiment, with the exception of 1882. During the riots of 1886, at Milwaukee, the company kept men at the armory on duty for twenty-four hours. The company's armory was destroyed by fire in September, 1880, but in 1881 the company built its own armory at a cost of $4,100. This armory building was sold January, 1893, the company retaining the ground. The company's quarters since then are at Born's Park Hall. The Legislature in 1892 passed a law permitting a loan of $15,000 to Company C for the purpose of erecting an armory. The company has not yet availed itself of this offer.

CAPT. J. A. NEMITZ.
QUARTERMASTER SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY D, RIPON.

Hugo Schultz, Ferdinand Fihl and Edward Katt were commissioned officers of the Ripon Rifles in April and July, 1878. The company was organized March 28, 1879. The company then, and for some time afterwards, was composed exclusively of Germans, and was considered a very strong organization. Lieutenant Fihl resigned in 1882, and Lieutenant Katt was promoted, and H. E. Giese commissioned Second Lieutenant. The company that year took thirty-six men into camp at Oshkosh, out of a strength of seventy-four men. February 19, 1884, B. E. Jussen was elected Captain, and Frank Gruetzmacher Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant Gruetzmacher became Captain March 1, 1886. His Lieutenants then were Emil Reek and August Paskarbeit. In 1888 Richard Wallner became Second Lieutenant. In 1889 the company stood fortieth on inspection, but in 1890 gained four places. In 1891 the command rose to thirty-second place, mustering forty-six out of fifty-six men on inspection. Next year the company lost three places. The present officers of the

company are: Captain, F. W. Gruetzmacher; First Lieutenant, Emil C. Reek; Second Lieutenant, Charles Haak.

COMPANY E, FOND DU LAC.

ARMORY CO. E, SECOND REGIMENT, FOND DU LAC.

The Fond du Lac Guards was organized and mustered into the Wisconsin National Guard April 6, 1880, with S. L. Brasted as Captain. Colonel J. A. Watrous was the mustering officer. The organization of the Second Regiment was effected the following year. Captain S. L. Brasted was promoted to be Colonel. C. J. Hunter was elected Captain, and held the position until 1892, when he was advanced to the rank of Major. G. H. McNeel was First Lieutenant under Captain Hunter until he was appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the regiment. On April 5, 1892, three new commissions were issued, with Ed. T. Markle as Captain, Samuel H. Longdin, First Lieutenant; Charles H. Tripp, Second Lieutenant. In the inspection of 1892, conducted by Captain J. B. Kerr, Sixth United States Cavalry, the company ranked fifth in the State. In 1893, under First Lieutenant W. L. Buck, Thirteenth United States Infantry, the company ranked second.

In 1890 the company was incorporated without capital stock for the purpose of owning and holding real estate. The same year the company bought its present armory, and with the improvements made since the citizens and members of the company feel justly proud of it. A well-furnished officers' room is just to the right of the entrance. The floor space of the drill room is 50 x 90 feet. The armory has water works and sewer connection, and is lighted by 100 incandescent lights. The company drills

on Monday evenings, and the armory is open two evenings each week outside of drill night for the pleasure of the members of the company. Early in the summer of 1894 the officers of the civil organization purchased a strip of land 140 rods long, and constructed a range, which was dedicated July 20, just one month before going to camp. Only members of the company, who had qualified seventy-two per cent. in gallery practice were allowed to fire the regulation shell. In the competition for Regimental team during the camp of the Second, Lieutenant C. H. Tripp took second place, and the week following, in competition for State team, the Lieutenant was seventh, returning home a distinguished marksman. The company has a membership of sixty-two.

ARMORY CO. F, SECOND REGIMENT, OSHKOSH.

COMPANY F, OSHKOSH.

Company F was organized April 8, 1880. Colonel George W. Burchard was the mustering officer. The company officers elected were: Captain, Sebastian Ostertag; First Lieutenant, Frederick Hecker; Second Lieutenant, Michael Monahan. All were commissioned in April, 1880.

The following is a list of all company commanders up to date:

Sebastian Ostertag, April, 1880, to July, 1880; J. N. Ruby, July, 1880, to May,

1883; E. F. Henderson, May, 1883, to September, 1884; Henry C. Horn, September, 1884, to February, 1886; Charles R. Boardman, February, 1886, to February, 1892; Julius A. Nemitz, February, 1892, to December, 1893; U. G. Carl, December, 1893, and in command at the present time.

The company was ordered out for active service during the Milwaukee riots, May 4, 1886.

The telegram was received at 10 o'clock A. M., and at noon every man in the company was in the ranks. They remained at the armory two days awaiting orders, but the trouble having passed, they were dismissed without their services being required. The only contest the company ever took part in was a prize drill with Company B of the Second Regiment, on January 28, 1887, and though drill was very close, Company F came off victorious.

COMPANY G, APPLETON.

J. H. Marston, H. C. Sloan and D. C. Pavey, were the first commissioned officers of the Appleton Light Infantry, and their commissions dated from the day of organization of the command, October 27, 1881. Captain Marston served until June 10, 1882, when he was succeeded in command by Lieutenant Sloan; W. H. Chilson was elected First Lieutenant. When the Second Regiment was formed, the Appleton Light Infantry was made Company G, and at that time had a total strength of 88 men, of which it took 30 into camp at Oshkosh. It received the first year of its organization $726 from the State for armory, clothing and subsistence. There was a general change of officers in 1883. Nathan E. Morgan became Captain, and Charles P. Richmond and Michael E. Lennon Lieutenants. Henry Becker and Charles Green were the Lieutenants in 1887. Lieutenant Green became first Lieutenant in 1888, and Harry W. Green Second Lieutenant. In the inspection of 1889, Company G ranked sixth, the highest place taken by any company in the regiment, which place it held the following year, and again in 1891, but in 1892 it lost one place. The present officers of the company are: Captain, Nathan E. Morgan; First Lieutenant, Joseph W. Schreiter, commissioned February 3, 1893, to succeed Lieutenant Green, who became Adjutant of the regiment, and Second Lieutenant, Maurice S. Peerenboom.

COMPANY H, MANITOWOC.

This company was organized as the Rankin Guards, in honor of Joseph Rankin, a member of the 48th and 49th Congress, December 29, 1881. W. H. Hemschemeyer

was the first Captain; Ole Benson, First Lieutenant, and Emil Baenisch, the present Lieutenant-Governor elect, the Second Lieutenant. The company became Company I of the Second Regiment, but, on the disbandment of the Prairie City Guard, of Ripon, some time later, was made Company H. In 1883 Lieutenant Baenisch became Captain, and F. P. Jones and Ernest Wagner, Jr., Lieutenants. The company in 1884 mustered 67 men. William Kunz and Herman Guttman were Lieutenants under Captain Baenisch the following two years. William Brandt succeeded Captain Baenisch November 30, 1888, and William Abel Lieutenant. In 1889 Company H ranked thirtieth, but the following year made the phenomenal jump to fourth place. The next year, however, it fell to seventeenth place, and the following year to thirty-second. Otto Sonsthagan of the company became a marksman in 1891. The present officers of the company are: Captain, William Abel; First Lieutenant, Charles A. Groffman; Second Lieutenant, Edward Thorison; all commissioned June 27, 1893. The strength of the company July 1, 1894, was fifty-five officers and men.

CAPT CHARLES A. GREEN.
ADJUTANT SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY I, MARINETTE.

The successors to the Watertown Rifles as Company I, of the Second Regiment, was organized in 1889. The commission of Captain Greene bears date May 1, 1889, as does that of Lieutenant Hodgins. The year of its organization the company rated twenty-fifth in the State, and showed fifty-nine men on muster out of a strength of sixty-five. In 1890 the company jumped to seventh place. In 1891 the company lost two places, which position it retained in 1892. In 1891 the Second Regiment encamped at Marinette, and it was greatly owing to the efforts of Company I that the arrangements for the encampment were perfected for a satisfactory week. Company I's predecessor, the Watertown Rifles, was the only company from the Second Regiment which took part in the supression of the 1886 riots in Milwaukee, where it had over forty men on duty, and aided in protecting the Allis Works.

COMPANY K, BEAVER DAM.

The Beaver Dam Guard, of Beaver Dam, was organized October 4, 1880, as the Burchard Guard. Orlando F. Weaver was elected Captain, and Alverde A. Bassett

and Frank F. Corydon, Lieutenants. Lieutenant Corydon became First Lieutenant the following year, and John Carroll was promoted. The company then numbered seventy-three men. When the old Fourth Battalion was formed, May 26, 1881, the Burchard Guard was assigned to it, but on the disbandment of the batallion was assigned to the Second Regiment as Company K. In 1884 John Carroll became First Lieutenant and E. E. Lewis Second Lieutenant. Lieutenant Lewis became Captain in 1888. John F. Guilfoyle and Julius Morrow were his Lieutenants. Company K, in 1889, stood twenty-second, but in 1890 fell to thirtieth place, and in 1891 to thirty-third. The following year, however, it gained four ranks. The present officers of the company are: Captain, John F. Guilfoyle; First Lieutenant, R. V. O. Weaver; Second Lieutenant, William Bearder. Their commissions are all dated from July 12, 1893.

CAPT. A. JUDSON MORSE.
ASST. SURGEON SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY L, ASHLAND.

The Ashland Rifles were organized in 1889 as one of five provisional companies, which were at once mustered into the service of the State for three years, and supplied with arms. The Second Regiment at that time had its full quota of companies, and so the Ashland organization remained a provisional company until the disbandment of Company L, of Waupun, gave it an opening. Just in time it was, too, for soon afterward the "provisional company feature" of the Wisconsin National Guard was abolished. G. H. Hopper was at first Captain, but he was soon succeeded by Newton I. Miller. His Lieutenants were William R. Montgomery and Edward J. Thompson. Lieutenant Montgomery resigned a year later. Lieutenant Thompson was then promoted, and H. P. Padley became Second Lieutenant. Six months later Lieutenant Thompson resigned, and Lieutenant Padley being promoted, Peter Lamal was commissioned Second Lieutenant. October 21, 1893, Lieutenant Padley became Captain, First Sergeant E. E. Tennant became First Lieutenant, and Luther F. Durfee Second Lieutenant. These are the present officers. Captain Padley was born in Lincolnshire, England, and was for a number of years First Lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Regiment of Foot, Third Batallion. He is a fine soldier,

COMPANY M, OCONTO.

In the summer of 1886 there were several meetings called by W. H. Young and others for the purpose of forming a military company at Oconto, but organization was not made until January, 1887, when the "Oconto River Drivers" was organized with L. S. Bailey as Captain, but shortly after the name was changed to Oconto Light Guards. In 1888 William G. Links was elected Captain, and Wilbur M. Lee First Lieutenant, Harris Frank as Second Lieutenant. May 2, 1889, the name was changed to Oconto Centennial Rifles, and the company was mustered into service as Company M, Second Regiment Wisconsin National Guards, with Wilbur M. Lee, Captain; William G. Links, First Lieutenant, and George E. Bond Second Lieutenant. These officers still hold their places in Company M. In 1889 the company decided to build an armory, and made a loan for that purpose.

This year the company has leased a strip of land on the shore of Green Bay for range purposes, and have fitted up a range house. The present strength of the Company is sixty-seven. From May 1, 1889, Company M's records show 159 enlistments, 62 re-enlistments, 138 honorable discharges, 16 exclusions, 1 death.

In 1889 the company went to encampment with the Second Regiment at Oshkosh, and has camped with the regiment ever since.

In 1889 Company M had a system of By-Laws, Constitution and Council of Administration—but this plan was found to be a failure and was dropped after a few meetings, and the affairs of the company are now left to the officers in charge.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF CO. E, THIRD REGIMENT, IN FRONT OF THEIR ARMORY AT EAU CLAIRE.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

THE THIRD'S MASCOT, "COXEY."

THE Third Regiment, like the Second, is composed of three battalions, and is therefore one of the two large commands. In July, 1894, it numbered 742 men. A peculiar fact in connection with the regiment is that with few exceptions it has been commanded by the same men for many years. The regiment has always stood high in the inspections made yearly, and particularly excels in target practice. In 1891 seven of the twenty-one sharpshooters came from the Third, and twenty-three of the forty-four marksmen. In 1892 the records were one out of two, and sixteen out of eighteen. In the present class of distinguished marksmen the Third has twelve out of twenty-six. Although on the State rifle team this year there are but two names from the Third, yet Private Ludington of Company A ranks first, with sixty-five points more to his credit than his nearest competitor. The Third has always been a staunch friend of the military reservation near camp Douglas. Indeed, two members of its field and staff may be counted as among the original founders of the place. The Third also had, as has already been stated, the honor of first camping on the new grounds. During the last encampment, out of the strength of 742 officers and men, there were 686 on duty the first day, which number was increased to considerable over 700 in the next twenty-four hours.

The present Third Regiment is the outgrowth of the old Third Battalion which was organized in 1881, with M. T. Moore, of La Crosse, as Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel Moore is in command to this day. On July 29 of that year, Colonel Moore issued his General Order No. 1 announcing the field, staff and non-commissioned staff of the newly-formed battalion. It was as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel—M. T. Moore, La Crosse.
Major—B. F. Parker, Mauston.
Adjutant—Louis Tillman, La Crosse.
Quartermaster—John R. Cannon, Neillsville.
Sergeant-Major—F. H. Hankerson, La Crosse.
Quartermaster Sergeant—G. K. Redmond, Neillsville.
Commissary Sergeant—O. F. Headstream, Mauston.
Hospital Steward—William Stewart, Unity.
Surgeon—D. R. Freeman, Unity.
Color Sergeant—William Kallenbach, La Crosse.
Chief Musician—F. E. Grimmer, Mauston.

There were five companies to this newly organized battalion, and they were distinguished by letter as follows:

Company A, Sherman Guard, Neillsville.
Company B, Governor's Guard, La Crosse.
Company C, La Crosse Light Guard, La Crosse.
Company D, Mauston Light Guard, Mauston.
Company E, Unity Guard, Unity.

With his command of these five companies Colonel Moore went into camp at La Crosse the following fall, from September 26 to October 1. The camp was named "Camp Ed. Bryant." The two La Crosse companies had charge of the preliminary local arrangements at La Crosse. There was reveille, as now, at 5:30, guard mount at 9, drill at 10 and 2, dress parade at 5 and taps at 10. During that and the following year there was but two changes in the field and staff of the battalion. Chief Musician Grimmer was succeeded by E. N. Marky of Company A, and Surgeon Freeman by Charles E. Rogers of La Crosse. In 1882 the annual encampment of the battalion was held, beginning August 14, at Devil's Lake. It was named "Camp Chapman." The routine of duty there was similar to the programme carried out at La Crosse the year previous, except that the dress parade was held after supper at 6:30. About this time Hospital Steward Stewart was relieved and succeeded by M. W. Mullowney of Maus-

Col. Martin T. Moore, Third Regiment.

ton. The camp at Devil's Lake was visited by Governor Rusk and Adjutant-General Chapman, who inspected the battalion.

In the spring of 1883 (April 30) the old Third Battalion ceased to exist, and in its place arose the Third Regiment of to-day, four new companies having been added to the original five. On May 3, 1883, the company officers of the new regiment assembled at La Crosse to elect regimental officers, the battalion officers having resigned to simplify matters. The election resulted in the commissions of the following officers, many of whom are on service with the regiment to-day:

Colonel—M. T. Moore, La Crosse.
Lieutenant-Colonel—B. F. Parker, Mauston.
Major—T. J. George, Menomonie.
Surgeon (Major)—C. E. Rogers, La Crosse.
Assistant Surgeon (Captain)—J. B. Edwards, Mauston.
Adjutant (First Lieutenant)—Louis Tillman, La Crosse.
Quartermaster (First Lieutenant)—August Kickbush, Wausau.
Judge Advocate (First Lieutenant)—R. J. MacBride, Neillsville.
Sergeant-Major—Alfred Metzger, La Crosse.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—G. K. Redmond, Neillsville.
Commissary-Sergeant—John C. Britt, Portage.
Hospital Steward—Charles Sniteman, Neillsville.
Chief Musician—W. H. Clifton, Menomonie.

Company E, Unity Guards, had, in the meantime, been disbanded, and the regiment started in with the following companies:

Company A, Sherman Guard, Neillsville.
Company B, Governor's Guard, La Crosse.
Company C, La Crosse Light Guard, La Crosse.
Company D, Mauston Light Guard, Mauston.
Company E, Germania Guard, Wausau.
Company F, Guppy Guard, Portage.
Company G, Wausau Light Guard, Wausau.
Company H, Ludington Guard, Menomonie.

That year the first regimental encampment was held. It was at Sparta, from August 20 to August 25. The hours of service that year were not very materially changed, excepting that reveille was held at 5 o'clock instead of 5:30. The camp was named "Camp Tyler." In the fall of 1883, Company G, of Wausau, had the honor of being designated as the Color Company, and the regimental colors were placed in

its keeping. Commissary-Sergeant Britt was relieved from duty May 17, 1884, and Sergeant Clarke Older, of Company F, appointed to succeed him.

In 1884 the Third Regiment went into camp at Mauston, from June 16 to June 21. "Camp Stewart" it was called. But this was not the only tour of camp duty the Third had that year. The Light Horse Squadron, of Milwaukee, had extended a general invitation to the Wisconsin National Guard for a camp at Milwaukee, August 25 to August 30. After consultation with the company commanders Colonel Moore ordered the regiment into camp there at that date. The Third took over 400 men to "Camp Alexander Mitchell," and of its performance there Adjutant-General Chapman said in his report: "The regiment made a magnificent appearance and won the repeated and enthusiastic commendation of the group of regular army officers in attendance on the encampment," and again "with the benefits of its earlier encampment, its full ranks and its greater similarity of uniform, the regiment made a magnificent appearance." It was "a stronger regiment of State troops than had ever before been on duty in Wisconsin." Two new companies that year raised the strength of the regiment materially. They were Company I, Sparta Rifles, Sparta, and Company K, Tomah Guards, Tomah. There were several changes in the field and staff in 1883 and 1884. Captain J. B. Edwards was promoted to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major, and J. E. Garry, of Wausau, was appointed Assistant Surgeon and Captain. Alfred F. Metzger succeeded Lieutenant Tillman as Adjutant. George A. Ludington, of Neillsville, became Quartermaster. James P. Galiger, of Tomah, was made Regimental Chaplain.

BUGLE CORPS OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.

The camp in 1885 was held at Chippewa Falls, from September 7 to September 12, and in 1886 at Wausau, from June 14 to June 19—"Camp Moore." In the competitive drill that year Company G, of Wausau, for a second time carried off the banner. Companies K and F ranked second and third respectively. The conduct of the regiment during that camp was such as to call for the heartiest praise from

Governor Rusk, as expressed in a communication to Colonel Moore, from which the following is taken: "The degree of proficiency attained is considered remarkable, and the regiment has every reason to be proud of its record." During the year the La Crosse Light Guard was mustered out of service, at its own request, and the Eau Claire Light Guard took its place as Company C. At the muster held September 30, 1886, the regimental strength was 578 officers and men. During 1885 the Third Regiment cost the State for armory, clothing and subsistence the sum of $10,797.71, and in 1886 $9,444.47. The only change in the field and staff up to this time was the appointment of E. H. Grannis, of Menomonie, as additional Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain, and of Gurdon H. Winsor, of Mauston, as Inspector of Rifle Practice, also with the rank of Captain.

In the spring of 1887 the Eau Claire Light Guard was mustered out and the Hudson City Guard was made Company C. "Camp Rusk" was held at Portage June 20 to June 25, 1887, and "Camp Womer" at Menomonie June 11 to June 16, 1888. The Germania Guard, of Wausau, was mustered out in the spring of 1888 and the Griffin Rifles, of Eau Claire, was made Company E April 20. The cost of the Third Regiment to the State in 1887 was $10,217.72, and in 1888 $10,148.10. Jacob D. Womer, of Wausau, was made a Major of the regiment August 23, 1888, in addition to Major George, and May 4, 1889, Orlando Holway, of La Crosse, succeeded Adjutant Metzger.

In 1889 the Third went into camp at Camp Douglas, and out of a total strength of 653, 464 men were present. The pay of these men and the officers for the week was $5,180.70. In the annual inspection that year the Third was second in merit, the different companies, A to L, having the following relative rank in the National Guard: 33, 7, 24, 26, 12, 11, 19, 17, 34, 23 and 15. In 1890 and every year succeeding the regiment has gone to the military reservation for a week. In the inspection of 1891 the Third went down a notch and was third out of four. This year it is again second, while the three battalions rank fourth, eighth and third out of ten.

Two companies have been added lately, making the Third a three-battalion regiment. These are Company L, Eau Claire, May 13, 1889, and Company M, La Crosse, 1891. The Third has now three Majors, Alfred P. Gross, of Hudson, having been commissioned June 21, 1893. The other regimental change was the appointment of George Graham, of Tomah, to succeed Gurdon H. Winsor as Inspector of Small Arms Practice. The dates of the encampment of the regiment at the military reservation for the last five years are as follows: 1889, June 17 to June 25; 1890, July 7 to July 12; 1891, August 10 to August 15; 1892, July 18 to July 23; 1893, August 6 to August 12; 1894, July 29 to August 5.

COMPANY A, NEILLSVILLE.

LIEUT.-COL. B. F. PARKER.
THIRD REGIMENT.

This company was organized as an independent company in 1876, and was called the Clark County Zouaves. Joshua W. Tolford was elected Captain, William Nevermann and Ross A. De Gross Lieutenants. The company was re-organized February 14, 1878, and the name changed to Sherman Guards. J. W. Ferguson was the first Captain of this new organization and John R. Cannon and George A. Ludington the Lieutenants. In 1881 the company was assigned to the Third battalion, which in 1883 became the Third Regiment. In the spring of 1883 George A. Ludington succeeded Captain Ferguson, and when he was commissioned Regimental Quartermaster in 1884, Captain Ferguson took his old place, but the following year again resigned and was followed by Isaac T. Carr. Captain Carr remained at the head of the company for less than a year, William A. Poate succeeding him. Captain Poate served until 1888, when George A. Ure took command of the company. John W. Hommell, the present Captain, was commissioned May 22, 1891. Company A first went into camp in 1881 at La Crosse. The company contains some very fine shots, among whom Jacques, Eilert, Ludington, Lacey and Pratt may be mentioned. In 1893 the company had three men on the State team and Musician Huntzicker won the Falk medal. Company A was one of the original companies of the present Third Regiment.

COMPANY B, LA CROSSE.

The Governor's Guard, as it was formerly called, was organized August 1, 1873, under Captain Charles De Villiers. Charles Miller succeeded Mr. De Villiers as Captain, and it was under his administration that the foundations for the present armory were laid. This armory is now considered one of the best in the State. It has a large drill-room, quarters for the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, dining-room and kitchen. Everything about the building is in first-class shape.

When Captain Miller resigned he was succeeded by J. Tausche, who in turn was followed by Frank J. Toeller as Captain. Louis Tillman, once Adjutant of the regiment, followed Mr. Toeller, and he was succeeded by J. E. Kircheis, now one of the

Majors of the Third. E. T. Kircheis was the next Captain, who made way for the present incumbent, E. H. Kaulfuss. Mr. Kaulfuss rose from the ranks, being successively Private, Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant and Second Lieutenant. The best shots in the company are considered to be Sergeant E. A. Rademacher, Lieutenant George Ott, Captain Kaulfuss, Lieutenant Schultz, Corporal Getsche and Private Roemer. In the inspection of 1894 the company stood very well.

Company B is divided into two sections, the active and passive, or the military and civil. To become a member of the latter, one first has to serve six consecutive years, and have an attendance of fifty per cent., after which he is admitted and entitled to all the rights and privileges except voting for the commissioned officers. Connected with the Association is the Benevolent part. Any member becoming sick and unable to work is entitled to $4.00 per week, and, if necessary, two members of the company are detailed for night-watch. In case of death each member is assessed $1.00 and the money at once paid to the heirs of deceased. The names of the officers of the civil part of this organization are as follows: President, F. R. Hickish; Vice-President, William Berg; Recording Secretary, William Roellig; Financial Secretary, O. Reichelt; Treasurer, W. Ott. Board of Directors: N. C. Batchelder, J. E. Kircheis, George Falk, George Will and E. Rademacher.

COMPANY C, HUDSON.

The Hudson City Guard was organized shortly after, or about the 1st of November, 1885, with A. P. Goss, a recent graduate of the Shattuck Military School, as Captain. The first meeting was called to order by H. F. Dinsmore as chairman, and J. A. Frear as secretary, in the G. A. R. Hall in Dippo block. Mr. Goss was the natural selection for Captain. H. F. Dinsmore was suggested for First Lieutenant and Will Gill for Second Lieutenant. Many difficulties were encountered, and it was found necessary to organize and re-organize. Finally quarters were secured in the old Music Hall for drilling, and the company commenced work on the "facings." A consignment of old rifles was received by the new company from the Quartermaster-General's office. In honor of the creditable showing made by the Hudson City Guards during the war, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the name, dropping the letter "s" from the last word. Dress uniforms were ordered and paid for by each member. Monday night was chosen for regular

MAJOR JULIUS E. KIRCHEIS.
THIRD REGIMENT.

drills, and is maintained as such until the present day. Entertainments, excursions and balls were given to defray incidental expenses, and efforts made to secure admission into the National Guard, and when Company C, Third Infantry at Eau Claire was mustered out, the Hudson Guard was invited to compete with an Ashland company to fill the vacancy. As a result the Hudson City Guard was mustered in June 17, 1887. The company left two days later for camp with the Third Regiment at Portage.

MAJOR T. J. GEORGE.
THIRD REGIMENT.

Limited quarters had interfered with many company movements at the old armory. By means of a generous subscription list the company was enabled to fix up its present quarters, which are much larger and in every way more convenient. The armory is a one-story brick building, with drill hall 50 x 100, a gun-room and a parlor, all of which are neatly furnished. In two corners of the main hall are the Quartermaster's Department. The "gun-room" is occupied by fifty double lockers, and is used by the members as a dressing-room. The armory is located in practically the heart of the town, and as the rental of the armory includes the use of a large vacant lot, the company finds it very convenient during the summer months for out-door drills.

The company had had nearly 250 men at different times on its muster rolls since 1887, out of which but two deaths have occurred. But five of the charter members still remain with the company: Captain Nash, Lieutenants McDowell and Nye, Orderly Sergeant E. S. Ross and Quartermaster Sergeant A. J. Kinney. The company has had but two Captains since its organization, A. P. Goss and G. J. Nash. The company has at present a membership of fifty-six men, and was one of the two companies of the Third Regiment that took its entire strength to camp this year.

Company C was one of the four companies held in readiness from July 9 to 11, 1894, to go to Spooner to suppress the railroad trouble. Captain Nash received the orders at 12 o'clock Sunday night, July 8. At 3:45 the next morning had fifty out of fifty-six men (the balance being out of the city) at the armory equipped in heavy marching order.

COMPANY D, MAUSTON.

The Mauston Light Guard was organized October 11, 1875, and was the outgrowth of an older company. The commissions of W. N. Remington, B. F. Parker,

and William Towers, the officers, date from November 20. In 1878 the company had a Zouave uniform, and used a large hall for an armory. Although the company was small it received complimentary notice for its discipline and drill. Two years later the company was closed in the regulation National Guard uniform, with the exception that the men wore hats instead of caps, and the trimmings were white. The inspector that year says in his report: "Too much praise cannot be given for the determined efforts of this company to maintain its position in the front ranks of the Wisconsin National Guard." When the Third Batallion was formed, the Mauston Light Guard was made Company D, a designation which it has held ever since. In 1882 the officers were: Captain, R. P. Powers; First Lieutenant, G. H. Winsor; Second Lieutenant, Henry Schall. Their commissions were dated August 24, 1881. December 30, 1882, the officers were again changed as follows: Captain, Henry Schall; First Lieutenant, W. P. Winsor; Second Lieutenant, Frank Underwood. February 27, 1888, Lieutenant Winsor became Captain. He had for his Lieutenants Frank A. Underwood and William A. Grimmer. In the inspection of 1889 Company D took twenty-sixth place, but gained one place the next year. In 1891 the company was thirty-first, where it remained in 1892. In 1891 there were three men from Company D out of the twenty who qualified as sharpshooters. These were Lieutenant Gray, Captain Grimmer and Private Winsor. The company also scored two marksmen, Privates Basford and McMillan. The present officers of the Company are: Captain, William A. Grimmer; First Lieutenant, Edward R. Patterson; Second Lieutenant, John Turner.

MAJOR ALFRED P. GOSS,
THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY E, EAU CLAIRE.

The Griffin Rifles, originally organized as an independent company in the fall of 1887, were mustered into the Wisconsin National Guard April 20, 1888, as Company E, Third Regiment—securing admission to the State service as the best of three companies inspected by Adjutant-General Chapman. The company was named in honor of General Michael Griffin, of Eau Claire (Past Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Quartermaster-General of the State of Wisconsin during the administration of Governor Hoard). The first commissioned officers of the company were: Captain, Harry B. McMaster; First Lieutenant, Joseph M. Ballard; Second Lieutenant, John F. Farr. The company went to camp for the first time in the summer of 1888 at Menomonie. Perhaps the most striking events in the history of

the Griffin Rifles occurred during the summer of 1889, when the command had been in the service of the State little more than a year. On the night of the 19th of July, about three weeks after the return from camp, the Rifles were unexpectedly called into active service. While one of the principal social events of that season was at its height, Captain McMaster, who was among the guests, received, about midnight, the following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief:

MADISON, Wis., July 19, 1889.

TO CAPTAIN H. B. MCMASTER, EAU CLAIRE:

Muster your company and proceed at once to West Superior, and report for duty to Mayor of West Superior and Sheriff.

WILLIAM D. HOARD,
Governor.

CAPT. JOS. M. BALLARD, CO. E, THIRD REGIMENT.

The members of the company who were at the reception were quickly notified, and but a short time had elapsed when they appeared at the armory for duty. Messengers had been quickly dispatched throughout the city, and in an hour after the receipt of the telegram about fifty men were at the armory in uniform, under arms, fully equipped and ready to start. Ball cartridges were issued from the supply at the armory. The command marched to the Omaha depot in the early light of a beautiful summer morning, and boarded the 4 o'clock train for West Superior, accompanied by Quartermaster-General Griffin. The riotious demonstration of several hundred strikers had prompted the West Superior authorities to call for troops. A general strike had been inaugurated; the police force, occupied with the protection of coal docks, had been overwhelmed by rioters, who compelled workingmen who were willing to work to desist from labor on public improvements and at the docks; mob rule was being rapidly inaugurated, and the situation had an ugly look. Company E arrived at Superior at 9:30 the morning of the 20th, and was given the city hall for barracks. The company was immediately

ordered out to intercept a body of strikers reported to be moving on the trenches where laborers were working. "The strikers were encountered," says a press dispatch of that date, "and were much surprised at the soldiers' sudden appearance, and many faint-hearted strikers began to steal away from the scene. The prompt action of Governor Hoard, and the fine appearance and soldierly conduct of the troops, are subjects of much favorable comment."

Sunday was spent in a comparatively quiet manner. On Monday morning a mob of about two hundred men started out to "run the town;" while the greater portion of the Rifles, under Captain McMaster, were protecting laborers at the coal docks, the mob was encountered by Lieutenant Ballard with nineteen men, and by the firmness of General Griffin, who had hurried to the scene, was dispersed under the most critical circumstances. A thousand rounds of ammunition, hurriedly forwarded, were received from Madison for the Griffin Rifles, while, late in the afternoon, Company L (the Light Guards) were placed under arms in their armory at Eau Claire, in accordance with telegraphic orders, and held in readiness to start for Superior till 10 o'clock that night, when they were dismissed, but notified to promptly respond to a given signal. The needed lesson had been taught, however, for the mob element realized that the military authorities "meant business," and Tuesday was spent by the troops in the comparatively simple duty of protecting laborers and standing ready to quell any riotous proceedings. Most of Wednesday passed in much the same way. It had become evident that much of the riot spirit had been subdued, and the troops departed for home on the afternoon train of that day.

The second active duty for Company E was in the summer of 1894. At 12:20 A. M., July 9, 1894, Captain Ballard received the following dispatch from Adjutant-General Falk:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 8, 1894, 11:40 P. M.

CAPTAIN J. M. BALLARD,

Commanding Company E, Third Infantry W. N. G., Eau Claire, Wis.

Assemble your command at armory immediately, equipped for the field with two (2) days' rations. Take all ammunition on hand. Will probably require your service in the morning. Expect Colonel Moore to be in Eau Claire to-morrow morning. Will wire further instructions later. Answer at once. (Signed) FALK,

Adjutant-General.

Immediately upon the receipt of this order Captain Ballard communicated with his First and Second Lieutenants, and ordered them to notify each non-commissioned officer to report to him at once at the armory with his squad. At 2:15 A. M. he instructed the First Sergeant to fall the company in and call the roll. There was found to be fifty-seven officers and enlisted men in the ranks present for duty. The

company remained constantly in the armory ready to respond to all orders, and had a regular tour of duty. Guard mount at 8 A. M., drill at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and dress parade at 7:30 P. M. daily, from the time it assembled at 2:15 July 9, until 8 P. M. July 11, 1894, when the company was dismissed.

Company E's rifle team won the first place in the National Guard of Wisconsin at Camp Douglas in 1890, and in 1891, in competition with all the other teams in the State, won the handsome and costly trophy generously presented by Robert K. Boyd. In 1892 the team lost the Boyd trophy, but was a "close second." Among the best shots the company has had may be mentioned Captain Ballard, Privates Burns, Burroughs, Ray, Parkinson, Larson and Carlson, and Sergeants Wall, Cousins and Farr.

Captain Joseph M. Ballard was commissioned as Captain April 15, 1890, being promoted from the First Lieutenancy, to which he had been commissioned April 20, 1888. Captain Ballard is an old Guardsman, and was formerly an officer of Company E, Second Regiment, of Massachusetts. First Lieutenant Thomas P. Cochrane was commissioned as such March 19, 1891, having risen from the ranks, and having been promoted from the position of First Sergeant and commissioned as Second Lieutenant September 25, 1890.

Second Lieutenant Samuel F. Crabbe was commissioned from the position of First Sergeant March 19, 1891, having risen from the ranks through the subordinate grades.

COMPANY F, PORTAGE.

On June 23, 1877, the Guppy Guard, of Portage, was organized. A. H. Russell, H. S. Goss and G. S. Race were commissioned officers August 2, 1878. In the inspection of 1878 the company mustered fifty men, clothed in a gray uniform, with gold lace edgings. October 20, 1879, the company lost its armory by fire, and in consequence the company became for a time somewhat demoralized, but the men soon showed a determination to bring the company up to its former excellence. May 26, 1881, the company was assigned to the old Fourth Battalion. J. C. Britt, H. W. Orthman and J. B. Mills were then its commissioned officers. Lieutenant Mills subsequently became Quartermaster-Sergeant of the battalion. When the battalion was disbanded, the Guppy Guard was assigned to the Third Regiment as Company F. Its officers at that time were: Captain, Volney E. Brewer; Lieutenants, George C. Carnagie and James Older. In 1889 Lieutenant Carnagie became Captain, and George Voertman Second Lieutenant. In 1889 the company ranked eleventh, the

CAPTAIN CHARLES F. KING.
ASST. SURGEON THIRD REGIMENT

second highest place in the regiment, but the next year fell to twenty-seventh place. The next year it rose to thirteenth, and lost but one place the next year. The present officers of the company are: Captain, George C. Carnagie; First Lieutenant, Robert Buglass; Second Lieutenant, Hal S. Rockwood.

COMPANY G, WAUSAU.

This company was organized December 10, 1882, with J. D. Womer Captain, his Lieutenants being O. Holway and L. F. Sandry. Captain Womer was succeeded in 1887 by Orlando Holway, who resigned a year later to become Regimental Adjutant, his successor being L. R. Bellis, the present Captain. Company G won the first prize for infantry in the drilling contest at Chicago in 1887. Company G also won the regimental drill banner in Chippewa Falls in 1885, and again at Wausau in 1886. The company won the State shooting banner in 1892, but lost it in 1893. The best shots in the company are considered to be Lieutenant Abraham, Sergeant Steltz, Privates O. Lilinquist, W. Hett, W. Koppe and W. McEwen.

COMPANY H, MENOMONIE.

This company was organized in 1876 as a troop of cavalry, under the name of Ludington Guards. In 1883 the company was transferred to the infantry branch. T. J. George, at present one of the Majors of the Third, was the first Captain. His Lieutenants were Simon Murrogg and William Young. In 1883 Captain George was succeeded by Captain George Brewer, who was followed by the present commander, Captain Haugen. The company has been under arms several times, mostly on account of Indian troubles. Captain Haugen and Lieutenant Ohnstad are considered the best shots in the company.

CAPT. EDWARD H. GRANNIS.
ASST. SURGEON THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY I, SPARTA.

This company was organized April 18, 1883, as the Sparta Cadets, under Captain John J. Esch. It attended

the encampment of the Third Infantry at Sparta in 1883 as an independent company, and was mustered into the State service September 28, 1883, by Major J. W. Curran, with sixty-five members, Captain, John J. Esch; First Lieutenant, Frank F. Oster, and Second Lieutenant, Isaac D. Bleecher. The various Captains since then are David W. Cheney, Timothy O. Thorbus, Bertram O. Raymond and John H. Saxe. The present strength of the company is fifty. The officers of the civil organization are: John H. Saxe, President; William H. Van Antwerp, Secretary; Fred. M. Foster, Treasurer; Executive Committee, J. H. Saxe, W. H. Van Antwerp, F. M. Foster, W. M. Noble. The company was unfortunate in being burned out three times, once in their armory in Ida Hall, losing everything they possessed, including a new set of lockers; the second time in their quarters in the Excelsior Rink, again losing everything. In the third fire they were more fortunate, saving all the property. They secured temporary quarters, and by the efforts of the members and of prominent business men of the city, who subscribed for stock, the Sparta Armory Association was formed, and the present armory was built in 1890 at a cost of $8,000. The drill floor is 70 x 100 feet, officers' room at right of entrance (18 x 24), with twelve lockers in antique oak finish and French gilt trimmings. There is a gallery with a seating capacity of 300, a stage with handsome scenery, electric lights, and a seating capacity in the whole hall for 1,000 people.

ARMORY CO. I, THIRD REGIMENT, SPARTA.

The company has a rifle range two miles from the city, with pit and revolving target, with ample distance for firing up to 1,000 yards. This company was among the first to become enthusiastic over target practice, and furnished three men on the

State team at the Fort Snelling competition of 1887. This year at the encampment of the Third Infantry, they led in company volley firing at 600 yards. The company has never been ordered out on active service.

COMPANY K, TOMAH.

The Tomah Guards were organized May 28, 1884. George Graham, one of the founders of the Military Reservation at Camp Douglas, and the present Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the regiment, was its first Captain. His Lieutenants were Charles K. Erwin and John F. Richards. In 1886 Louis Schalle and Hubert D. Powers became the Lieutenants. Randolph A. Richards, now the second Captain in seniority in the regiment, was commissioned Captain of Company K December 14, 1888, and Luman C. Warriner succeeded Lieutenant Powers. Two men from Company K took part in the rifle competition at Camp Philip Reade, Sergeant Warren and Corporal Erwin, and in the officers' competition Lieutenant Richards secured sixth place. In 1890 the company numbered fifty-one men. It was twenty-third and twenty-sixth respectively in the inspections of 1889 and 1890, twenty-fifth the next year, but in 1892 made a jump to thirteenth place. Two members of Company K became sharpshooters in 1891, Lieutenant Warren taking second place, and Sergeant Erwin eighteenth. That year also Private Kuehuck graduated as a marksman. The present officers of the company are: Captain, Randolph A. Richards; First Lieutenant, Louis Schalle; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Warren. The company on July 1, 1894, numbered fifty-six officers and men, of whom fifty-two attended camp this year.

COMPANY L, EAU CLAIRE.

This company was organized December 19, 1883, and was mustered into the service June 17, 1884, as Company C, Third Infantry. The Captain then was Victor Wolf, who commanded Company C, of the Eighth Wisconsin, or better known as Eagle Company, as it was this company that brought "Old Abe" from there. After two and one-half years' service, through some trouble in the company, General Chapman suspended it. Captain Wolf went out and John Beisang was elected Captain. The company remained out of service, but kept up the organization for two years, and was again mustered in May 13, 1889, as Company L, Third Infantry. During the two years out of service the company built an armory worth $12,000, which was destroyed by fire December 31, 1889. The company at once secured grounds, and got a first-class location, and built the present armory, which is 72 feet front by 186

ARMORY CO. L, THIRD REGIMENT, EAU CLAIRE.

feet deep, three stories high, with a drill hall of 70 x 120 feet, and cost $25,000. The first and second stories are used by the company. The present officers are: Captain, C. Schlosser; First Lieutenant, O. H. Kitzman; Second Lieutenant, Peter Schlosser.

Company L was under arms July 9, 10 and 11, 1894, by order of Governor Peck, awaiting orders to go to Spooner on account of the railway strikes. In the last muster the strength of the company was given as fifty-seven officers and men.

COMPANY M, LA CROSSE.

There are but few cities outside of Milwaukee that boast of more than one National Guard company, but La Crosse is one of them. It has Company B and Company M of the Third Regiment. The latter was organized as an independent company in 1889, and mustered into the State service as a provisional company the following year. The year following it was attached to the Third Regiment. Orlando J. Holway was the first Captain, with J. J. Esch and Dan S. McArthur as the Lieutenants. The company has a most excellent armory, 200 x 80 feet, in a serviceable location. The company boasts of a number of very good shots, among whom may be mentioned Sergeant Kleeber, Corporal F. H. Fowler, Sergeant Jarvis and Private Nold. The present officers of the company are: Captain, Burt C. Smith; First Lieutenant, John P. Salzer; Second Lieutenant, Fred. M. Foster. The present strength of the company is sixty officers and men.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

CAPTAIN EDWARD SHEA.
QUARTERMASTER FOURTH REGIMENT.

THE Fourth Battalion, out of which has grown the present Fourth Regiment, was organized under a general order issued from the Adjutant-General's office April 25, 1884. There had been a Fourth Battalion some time previous to this, but it was disbanded by this same order, and three of the companies, A, D and E, assigned to other battalions and helping to form regiments, while the fourth company, C (Lake City Guard), was made an independent company. Then, on the recommendation of a majority of their commissioned officers, the new Fourth Battalion was formed from the Sheridan Guard, Kosciusko Guard, South Side Turner Rifles and Lincoln Guard. Major Mower was placed in command, and his first official action was a reception tendered to his officers at the Plankinton House parlors a few days later. The following is a list of the companies composing the new battalion, the dates of organization, officers and date of their rank:

Company A, Sheridan Guard, January 23, 1869. Captain, John E. Coogan, March 25, 1884; First Lieutenant, William J. Malone, March 25, 1884; Second Lieutenant, William H. Halsey, October 8, 1881.

Company B, Kosciusko Guard, August 24, 1877. Captain, Francis J. Borchardt, August 25, 1877; First Lieutenant, Jacob Nowak, October 12, 1883; Second Lieutenant, Martin Schubert, December 30, 1881.

Company C, South Side Turner Rifles, June 20, 1879. Captain, George P. Traeumer, June 5, 1879; First Lieutenant, Albert Bleuel, June 5, 1879; Second Lieutenant, Herman Kloehn, August 7, 1880.

Company D, Lincoln Guard, May 2, 1881. Captain, H. M. Hughes, March 3, 1883; First Lieutenant, C. W. G. Miller, April 29, 1881; Second Lieutenant, William Dallmann, March 3, 1883.

In the first part of May Major Mower made the following staff appointments: Adjutant, First Lieutenant Rollin B. Mallory; Quartermaster, First Lieutenant Henry

G. Rogers; Assistant Surgeon, Herman E. Hasse; Chaplain, Joseph W. Sanderson; Drum Major, Andrew J. Kluppak.

On the evening of May 8, 1884, the officers met at the armory of Company A for their first instruction in battalion tactics. That year the battalion did not go to camp, but confined itself to a parade and march to Cold Spring Park, where the three regiments were assembled at the invitation of the Light Horse Squadron. The staff of the regiment underwent no change until March, 1885, when Assistant Surgeon Hasse resigned and was succeeded by Captain Oscar W. Carlson. A few weeks later, April 10, the battalion suffered a loss in the death of its head, Major Mower, who died by his own hand at the Kirby House. The battalion, under command of Adjutant Mallory, acted as funeral escort. May 14, Captain Henry G. Rogers was commissioned Major of the battalion and Captain John E. Pennefeather as Quartermaster in his place. M. Almy Aldrich was commissioned a Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice. On August 8 of that year the battalion paraded on the occasion of the funeral of General Grant.

From August 14 to August 19, 1885, the battalion went into its first camp near Whitefish Bay, a few miles north of Milwaukee. The camp was named "Camp Fairchild" in honor of General Lucius Fairchild. The appearance of the battalion was unique on parade. The field and staff wore full dress uniforms with plumed helmets. Company A was attired in dark blue double-breasted frock coats, army buttons set in pairs like a Brigadier-General, dark blue trousers and forage caps. Company B and Company C wore the State uniform, dark blue swallow tail coats, three rows of buttons and dark blue trousers with buff stripes and helmets. Company D wore the then regulation U. S. army uniform, full dress, trimmed with sky blue, and forage caps. This combination taken with the band decked in red coats, blue trousers and white helmets, was gay and diversified in the extreme but not very military.

COLONEL ALBERT BLEUEL.
FOURTH REGIMENT.

January 2, 1886, Major Rogers re-

signed and was succeeded by Captain George P. Traeumer of Company C. Soon after this Adjutant Mallory tendered his resignation and was succeeded by Otto H. Falk. About this time the battalion rented offices in the Squadron Armory and to cover the cost gave an entertainment at the Academy of Music which netted over $700.

LIEUT.-COL. H. M. SEAMAN.
FOURTH REGIMENT.

The days soon following were of great moment to the Fourth Battalion, and indeed to every resident of Milwaukee and the State. The great "May riots" were at hand. The cause of these troubles, the calling out of the troops and the rout of the mob, has been described elsewhere. It is enough to say that the battalion comported itself in a manner to reflect great credit on the Wisconsin National Guard and the City of Milwaukee. The day the trouble ended the men were tendered a banquet by Mr. John Plankinton, at the Plankinton House, and the next evening there was a celebration at the Light Horse Squadron Armory, with speeches by Governor Rusk, Adjutant-General Chapman, Colonel King, Major Traeumer, Captain Falk, Captain Borchardt and others. The following officers of the Fourth Battalion were on active duty during the troubles: Major Traeumer, Captain Falk, Captain Pennefeather, Captain F. C. Scribner, Captain M. Almy Aldrich, Captain J. E. Coogan, Captain Borchardt, Captain Bleuel, Captain C. W. G. Miller; First Lieutenants William Malone, Martin Schubert, Herman Kloehn and William Dallmann; Second Lieutenants William McCaigue, Roman Czerwinski, Henry Hesse and Emil Wilde.

There was no camp for the Fourth Battalion in 1886, but in September it, together with the Squadron and Battery, marched to the Fair grounds where there was a parade and inspection by Governor Rusk. That fall the battalion was supplied with new fatigue uniforms.

The battalion the following year paraded on Decoration Day and the Fourth of July, and went into camp July 18 at National Park. The camp was named "Camp Chapman." The first day there were 173 men on duty, which number was slightly

increased during the week. General Chapman was in camp most of the week and gave instruction to the officers. Beyond sighting and position drills nothing was done in the rifle practice line.

In September the battalion gave an exhibition drill at the Exposition, and October 6 took part in the parade with some companies of the Second Regiment, in honor of President Cleveland. There was the usual parade on Decoration Day, 1888, and July 9 the battalion, accompanied by the Rusk Guard and the Cadet Light Guard, two independent companies, went into camp again at National Park. This camp was a second time named "Camp Chapman." There was battalion drill, guard mounts and parades, and considerable work with the rifle under instruction of Captain Philip Reade, U. S. A. General Chapman was also in camp the entire week as was Captain George Graham of the Third Regiment, who was detailed as a special officer in charge of guard duty. The first day there were 164 men ready for duty, which at the end of the week had increased to 213. On Governor's Day, Thursday, there was a review which passed off very well, and after this the rifle class gave an exhibition skirmish run.

MAJOR E. I. SLUPECKI.
FOURTH REGIMENT.

On August 24 Major Traeumer resigned and was succeeded September 1 by Otto H. Falk. That fall there were a number of changes in the field and staff of the battalion. Captain Seaman resigned as Inspector of Rifle Practice and was succeeded by Captain George H. Russell. Captain Seaman was then appointed Adjutant and Major Otto H. Falk was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain Scribner resigned as Assistant Surgeon and was succeeded by Captain Harry E. Bradley. Captain Pennefeather resigned as Quartermaster and Captain Edward Shea took his place. Louis Auer, the present Quartermaster-General, was commissioned Major of the battalion in place of Colonel Falk, promoted.

October 24, 1888, the Rusk Guard was mustered into the battalion as Company E, and seventy-seven men were sworn in. This enlargement of the battalion entitled

CAPT. T. K. BIRKHAEUSER,
INSPECTOR S. A. P. FOURTH REGIMENT.

the battalion to be commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major Falk's promotion was the result.

Both the new Major and the new Quartermaster came from the ranks of the Light Horse Squadron. In the inspection in the spring of 1889, by companies, 280 men were present out of a total strength of 307. The general order of merit averaged 161 out of a possible 200. April 29, 1889, the Badger State Rifles were mustered into the State service and assigned to the Fourth Battalion as Company F, and the next day the Chapman Guard, having also been mustered in, was assigned to the battalion as Company G. On Washington's Birthday and Decoration Day the battalion paraded, and on May 12 there was a drill at National Park. July 2, 1889, Captain H. E. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon of the battalion, was raised to the rank of Surgeon and Major.

The regiment encamped at Camp Douglas July 8 to July 13, and, owing to the enforced absence of both Lieutenant-Colonel Falk and Major Auer, Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Parker, of the Third Regiment, was placed in command. The camp was a most successful one for the Fourth, from every point of view. During the G. A. R. encampment, in 1889, the battalion marched to National Park, where it was reviewed by General Sherman and other distinguished visitors. In June, 1890, Inspector of Small Arms Practice Russell resigned and H. S. Fuller was commissioned for the place. In July Chaplain Titsworth resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. George W. Lamb. July 13 to July 20, 1890, the battalion was in camp at the military reservation. In the rifle competition that year, eleven men from the battalion became sharpshooters and the same number marksmen. In October the annual rifle contest between the companies of the battalion took place at Johnston's farm. Sergeant Reilly, of Company A, won the individual medal. At the close of the competition the range-house accidentally caught fire and was totally destroyed.

On January 7, 1891, Lieutenant-Colonel Falk having been appointed Quartermaster-General of the State, Captain Charles King was unanimously elected to fill the place and was commissioned, and no further changes were made in the staff. A few days later a banquet was tendered to General Falk, at which he was presented with a handsome medal. In 1891 the battalion was in camp from August 2 to August 9. On July 2, 1892, Colonel King sent in his resignation, which was subsequently withdrawn, and he commanded the battalion in camp from July 10 to July 17. An average of but about 250 men were present, many being kept home by their employers. In the rifle competition two men from the Fourth headed the list.

The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel King was sent in the last part of July and Major Louis Auer was placed in command as Lieutenant-Colonel. Captains Albert Bleuel and H. M. Seaman were commissioned Majors, and Captain Oscar B. Zwietusch Adjutant. The battalion attended the dedication of the World's Fair. November 26 regimental headquarters were established at the Light Horse Squadron Armory. December 29, T. K. Birkhaeuser was commissioned Inspector of Small Arms Practice. On the same day a company at Bay View was mustered in the State service and assigned to the Fourth Regiment as Company H. Lieutenant-Colonel Auer was commissioned Colonel, as the battalion had now become a regiment. Major Bleuel became Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Emil Wilde Major, and Dr. John R. McDill Captain and Assistant Surgeon.

The appointment of Adjutant-General Doe to be Assistant Secretary of War, in January of this year, caused promotions all along the line. Quartermaster-General Falk became Adjutant-General and Colonel Louis Auer took General Falk's place. Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Bleuel became Colonel, Major Seaman Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Slupecki Major. Through the resignation of Major Wilde, Captain Zwietusch became a Major in May, 1893. Major Zwietusch, in January, will become Quartermaster-General of the State, for which place he has been selected by Governor-elect Upham. One distinguishing feature of the Fourth is that all the companies composing it come from one city—Milwaukee.

COMPANY A.

The Sheridan Guard, the oldest military company now in the service of the State, was organized June 15, 1869. P. H. McCauley was the first Captain, his Lieutenants being Richard Rooney and Patrick Connolly, Jr. The original idea was to form a purely Irish military company. The first public appearance of the company was a parade on Washington's Birthday in 1870, a ceremony which later grew to be a never-failing custom of the Sheridans. In the fall of the same year the company had its first target practice on the lake shore near St. Francis, which was continued the next two years at Lueddeman's farm. In the Field Day exercises in 1875 the Sheridans were presented with a medal by Governor Taylor, as the best drilled company. In October of the following year, in competition at Oshkosh with many of the crack military companies of several Northwestern States, the Sheridans took first honors and carried off the silk banner. A gala day for the company was one in February, 1879, when General Phil. Sheridan tendered it a reception at the Plankinton

House. In the riots of 1886 the company turned out seventy strong and was assigned to duty at Bay View. On the formation of the Fourth Battalion in April, 1884, the Sheridan Guard, being the oldest company, became Company A.

Those who have been the Captains of Company A are: P. H. McCauley, James M. Reddy, John Foley, Richard Rooney, Henry W. White, W. P. O'Connor, J. E. Pennefeather, T. H. McGrath, J. E. Coogan, Arthur R. Hanley.

The First Lieutenants have been: Patrick Connolly, Jr., William F. Kane, Arthur R. Hanley, James J. Quinn, Henry W. White, John J. Lynch, Richard Rooney, William J. Malone, John F. Manion, J. E. Pennefeather, J. E. Coogan.

The Second Lieutenants have been: John C. Dunn, Henry W. White, William H. Halsey, A. J. McCormick, Joseph Dunn, Arthur R. Hanley, Patrick Connolly, Jr., M. J. O'Connor, John J. Lynch, James J. Quinn, T. H. McGrath, W. H. Perthesius, T. G. Shaughnessy, John Foley, John F. Manion, James M. Reddy, William McCaigue, Thos. J. Sullivan, W. P. O'Connor, J. E. Coogan.

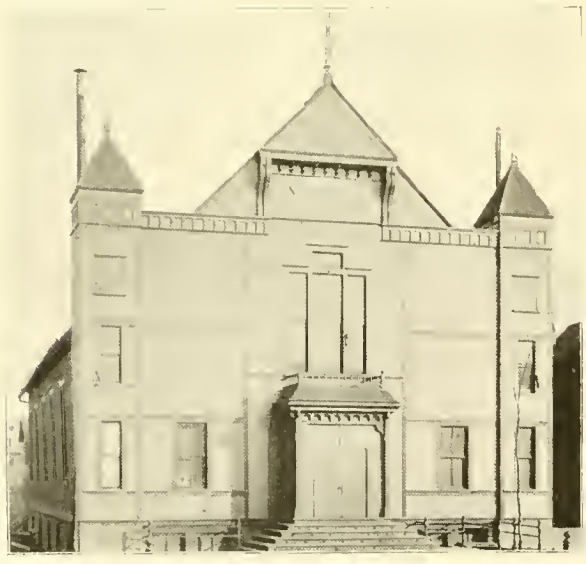
CAPTAIN ABRAHAM B. CAMBIER.
ADJUTANT FOURTH REGIMENT.

The present officers of the company are: Captain, John F. Manion; First Lieutenant, Thomas J. Sullivan; Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Delahunt. In the inspection of 1889 the company stood thirteenth and the next year held the same place. The following year it rose to seventh, and in 1892 fell to twenty-third place.

COMPANY B.

The Kosciusko Guard was organized August 24, 1877. F. J. Borchardt was elected Captain and Jacob Nowak First Lieutenant. In December, 1878, Martin Zubert became Second Lieutenant. The company then was composed exclusively of

men from Poland, and were fitted out in blue dress coats and trousers, which cost them $1,200. There were fifty-six men on inspection in 1878. In the report of the Adjutant-General for 1880, it is noted that the company attended encampment from June 7 to June 12, and that it had complied with the law in all respects, a rather unusual compliment in those days. Peter Shubert became Second Lieutenant March 12, 1880. In December, 1881, L. Michaelski and M. Schubert became the Lieutenants. Although two regiments and two battalions were then in existence the Kosciusko Guards remained an independent company. The company then had a strength of sixty-five men. When the new Fourth Battalion was formed in 1884, the Kosciusko Guards became Company B, which place they held when the battalion became a regiment. J. Nowak became the First Lieutenant in 1883. In 1885, although Captain Borchardt was still in command, there was another change in the officers. Martin Schubert became First Lieutenant and Roman Czerwinski Second Lieutenant. In 1888 Lucas J. Michaelski was commissioned First Lieutenant. In the rifle competition at Camp Douglas in 1888, Private Rozanski took first place in the regiment. In the inspection of 1889 Company B ranked thirty-seventh; in 1890, forty-first; in 1891, fortieth; and in 1892, thirty-eighth. There have been several changes in the officers of late years, owing to one cause and another. The present officers are: Captain, Thaddeus Wild; First Lieutenant, Theophilus Knasinski; Second Lieutenant, Emil Czarnecki.



ARMORY CO. C, FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Company C was organized June 20, 1879, as the South Side Turner Rifles. The name was later changed to South Side Rifles, and a few years ago to Pabst Guard. The first officers were: Captain, G. P. Traeumer; First Lieutenant, Albert Bleuel; Second Lieutenant, George Schmele. The company numbered seventy-five men. Herman Kloehn became Second Lieutenant in 1880. The company then was an independent organization. When the Fourth Battalion was formed, the South Side Turner

Rifles became Company C. Captain Traeumer became Major of the battalion January 2, 1886, and was succeeded in command of Company C by Albert Bleuel. Herman Kloehn became First Lieutenant and Henry Hesse, Jr., Second Lieutenant. Company C took an active part in the suppression of the rioters in 1886 and had over forty-five men in line for five days. Emil F. Deuster became Second Lieutenant in 1888. The present officers of the company are: Captain, Charles E. Schlenger; First Lieutenant, Matt. Scholl; Second Lieutenant, Charles Schultz. In 1889 the company ranked thirty-first, but rose the next year to twenty-fourth place. Next year it was thirty-sixth, and in 1892 twenty-seventh.

COMPANY D.

The Lincoln Guard was organized May 2, 1881. August F. Dahlman was the first Captain and C. W. G. Miller and William Miller the Lieutenants. The company was an independent organization until the Fourth Battalion was formed. Lieutenant C. W. G. Miller became Captain in 1884, his Lieutenants being William Dahlman and Emil Wilde. For five days during the riots in 1886 Company D had forty men on duty. Lieutenant Wilde became Captain in 1888, Andrew J. Kluppak and Constant Rennicke being the Lieutenants. In the inspection of 1889 Company D took first rank in the State, but the next year fell to twenty-first place. The next year it was nineteenth and in 1892 thirtieth. The present officers of the company are: Captain, Andrew J. Kluppak; Lieutenants, Constant Rennicke and J. Peter Immukus. Their commissions date from February 18, 1893.

COMPANY E.

Company E was organized as the Rusk Guard October 24, 1888. Oscar B. Zwietusch was the first Captain and Hiram E. Manville and Charles R. Williams the Lieutenants. In the inspection of 1889 Company E took second place, and in 1890 took the highest rank in the State. The next year it was again second and in 1892 third. Company E was mustered into the State service by Adjutant-General Chapman with seventy-seven men. In the battalion inspection in 1889 Company E took first place. In 1890 Charles R. Williams became First Lieutenant, and Frank D. Rock Second Lieutenant. In 1892 Captain Zwietusch became Regimental Adjutant and Lieutenant Rock succeeded to the command of the company. Sergeant George A. Burton became Second Lieutenant. In February, 1893, Lieutenant Williams was

transferred to the Governor's Staff as acting ordnance officer. Walter E. Burke was commissioned Captain of the company June 1, 1894.

COMPANY F.

April 29, 1889, Colonel Charles King mustered the Badger State Rifles into the service of the State with sixty-six men. The company was assigned to the Fourth Battalion as Company F. The first officers were: Captain, T. K. Birkhaeuser; First Lieutenant, Harry S. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, Edward N. Ewer. In September Lieutenant Ewer resigned and was succeeded by Sergeant Charles E. Curtis. In June, 1890, Lieutenant Fuller became Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Regiment, Lieutenant Curtis went up a place and Sergeant Cambier became Second Lieutenant. Five men from Company F became sharpshooters in 1890. They were: Captain Birkhaeuser, Corporals Aldridge and Pressentin and Privates Parsons and Cook. Corporal Tinsler became a marksman. In September, 1891, Captain Birkhaeuser resigned and was succeeded by Lieutenant Curtis. A. B. Cambier became First Lieutenant and Clark M. Putnam Second Lieutenant. Soon afterwards, however, Lieutenant Putnam resigned and was succeeded by Sergeant C. T. Callahan. A year later Captain Curtis resigned and Lieutenant Cambier became Captain, Lieutenant Callahan First Lieutenant, and Sergeant H. E. Slater Second Lieutenant. November 1, 1892, Captain Cambier became Regimental Adjutant, and Lieutenant Callahan is now the Captain of Company F. It is a remarkable fact that two of the original officers of the company have been Inspectors of Small Arms Practice of the regiment—Captain Birkhaeuser and Lieutenant Fuller. In 1889 the company ranked third; in 1890 second; in 1891 again third, and in 1892 eighteenth.

COMPANY G.

The Chapman Guard was mustered into the State service April 30, 1889, one day later than Company F. Sixty-six men were sworn in with the following officers: Captain, Richard E. Archer; First Lieutenant, Joseph P. Carney; Second Lieutenant, Frank A. Sullivan. November 25, 1890, Captain Archer resigned, causing the promotion of Lieutenants Carney and Sullivan. Sergeant Murray then became Second Lieutenant. In September of the following year Captain Carney resigned and J. J. Lynch became Captain. In June, 1892, Lieutenant Murray resigned and was succeeded by Joseph W. Brown. These men are now the officers of the company.

In 1889 the company ranked fifth in the State; in 1890, eighth; in 1891, eleventh, and in 1892 second.

COMPANY H.

December 29, 1892, a company was formed at Bay View and, in honor of the then commander of the Fourth Regiment, was named the Auer Rifles. H. E. Ransom, Martin Anderson and H. J. Kraemer were the first officers. There was a general change of officers in June, 1893, and the following present officers were elected: Captain, Martin Anderson; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Morton; Second Lieutenant, Clarence Christenson. The organization of this company made the Fourth Battalion a regiment.

BATTERY A.

The First Light Battery, or as it is now known in official papers, "Battery A," was born September 11, 1884, at a meeting called by A. L. Darrow and W. B. Roberts at the office of the Wisconsin Telephone Company. The twelve men present signed an agreement to help in organizing a battery in Milwaukee, and soon afterwards quarters were secured in the Sheridan Guard Armory, which was then situated on Milwaukee street, near the postoffice. As the membership became larger the quarters were found too small, and rooms were taken over the Central Police Station. The formal organization of the battery, however, did not take place until the spring of the following year. On May 11, 1885, sixty-five members were mustered into the Wisconsin National Guard by Captain Charles King. Joseph B. Oliver was elected Captain, and W. B. Roberts First Lieutenant. Objections were raised to the name First Wisconsin Battery, as an organization with a similar name had existed in 1861, and the name was changed to First Light Battery. Shortly after having been mustered in two six-pound brass guns and thirty-two sets of artillery harness were issued to the battery by the State, and drill begun on a vacant lot on Prospect avenue. The drills took place every Monday evening. Shortly afterwards the battery purchased the property known as the Farwell Avenue Skating Rink, and thus secured spacious and comfortable quarters. In July, 1890, this property was disposed of as there was a feeling that the quarters should be nearer the center of the city, and the battery

moved into excellent quarters in the Broadway Armory. In December, 1892, their rooms were somewhat damaged by fire, but have now again been put in most excellent condition.

At first the armament of the battery was limited to the two brass guns furnished by the State, but to these was subsequently added two steel guns, with rifle bore three inches in diameter, and in May, 1893, the State took back the two old brass pieces in exchange for two gatling guns. The battery has also been supplied with a complete outfit of harness, saddles, sabres, revolvers and gunners' tools.

CAPTAIN HARRY ELLIS, BATTERY A.

October 3, 1889, Captain Oliver resigned, owing to the pressure of private business, and a few days later H. J. Gilson was elected to succeed him. In June, 1890, Captain Gilson was succeeded by H. M. Kenney, who served until October 30, 1891, and was then succeeded by H. W. Ellis, who, with First Lieutenants B. H. Dally and Thomas F. Neville, and Second Lieutenant Adolph S. Hosch, are the present commissioned officers of the organization. The first public appearance of the battery was in the parade the day of the funeral of General Grant. During the riots of 1886 the battery was also called out and their conduct was such as to provoke warm praise from the officers in command. A platoon of the battery took part in a competitive drill during the National Military Encampment at Washington in 1877, and although it carried off no prize, still received considerable praise for its work. In Chicago, in the following October, the battery was more successful in the competition there, securing the first platoon prize, the first and second section prizes and individual

medals. The battery went into camp at Oconto August 10, 1890, and at Marinette the last week in August, 1891. Since that year it has gone to the military reservation near Camp Douglas a week every year.

The social side of the battery is represented by the organization known as the Battery Bucks which, with the exception of about thirty honorary members, is composed exclusively of men belonging to the battery. The Bucks are a secret organization whose object is to cultivate good fellowship among the members of the battery, and it seems to accomplish its purpose. The Bucks have a Chief Buck, a Financial Buck and other appropriate officers, and hold frequent sessions.

TROOP A.

The Light Horse Squadron was mustered into the service of the State April 27, 1880, by General Edward E. Bryant, Adjutant-General of Wisconsin. The troop originated through the desire of a number of gentlemen, among whom were many veterans of the rebellion, to organize a body of cavalry for escort duty during the reunion of the Wisconsin Veterans, about to be held at Milwaukee, but the gentlemen were so in love with the work that they decided to incorporate into the National Guard of the State, and after due legal application the result was accomplished.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. SALSMAN, TROOP A.

The first officers were: Captain, Robert Hill; First Lieutenant, Albert Blatz; Second Lieutenant, George W. Peck; First Sergeant, George O. Clinton.

In December, 1880, Captain Hill, on account of removal to Chicago, resigned his commission and was succeeded by Captain W. O. Collins, with George W. Peck First Lieutenant, and George J. Schoeffel Second Lieutenant. In August, 1882, George J. Schoeffel was elected Captain after the resignation of Captain Collins. During the competition drill at Milwaukee the squadron took first prize as the best troop of cavalry. During the year 1884, in June, the troop visited the military

encampment and competition drill at Dubuque, Ia., at which were present not only the most prominent organizations of the National Guard of the country, but also Regular troops, but not in competition, and the troop took the first cavalry prize, defeating the cavalry from St. Louis. During the year 1885 the troop began the erection of its armory, the corner-stone of which was laid August 15, 1885. In October, 1887, the troop attended the military encampment and competition drill at Chicago, taking first cavalry honors, defeating the Cleveland City Troop.

In November, 1887, on the resignation of Captain Schoeffel he was succeeded by C. P. Huntington. W. A. Nowell became First Lieutenant, and Rudolph G. Richter Second Lieutenant. During August, 1888, the troop marched across the country to

TROOP A PREPARING FOR DRILL.

Ripon, Wis., 120 miles in 4 days. November 6, 1889, on the resignation of Captain Huntington, W. J. Grant was commissioned Captain, with John G. Salsman as First Lieutenant, and Clifford Chase Second Lieutenant. Under Captain Grant, in October, 1892, the troop took part in the dedication of the World's Fair, marching to Chicago in three days, a distance, to Jackson Park, the camp ground, of about 100 miles.

December 7, 1892, on the resignation of Captain Grant, John G. Salsman was commissioned Captain with W. H. Halsey First Lieutenant, and Philip C. Norton Second Lieutenant. At an election recently held, Captain Salsman resigned and W. J. Grant was again elected to command the troop.

In 1886 Troop A built on Broadway its new armory, which at the present time not only shelters it and Battery A, but also a number of the companies of the Fourth

Regiment. Adjutant-General Chapman, in 1887, said: "The money value to the State of the use of the building during the riots in May last can hardly be overestimated." The building is complete in every way and admirably serves the purpose for which it was designed.

In 1882 the troop went into camp at Oconomowoc, from August 4 to August 9, and in 1883 and 1885 at the same place from August 1 to August 6, and from August 14 to August 19, and again in 1891 from August 10 to August 15. In 1893 the troop encamped with Battery A and the Fourth Regiment at the military reservation, as it did in 1894.

THE ARTIST.

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